THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Gas Dealers' Aid Urged; Ship Construction Down; Finnish Government Quits

The World's Day—August 5, 1944

Boston: Gas Dealers Urged to Lick Racket

Gasoline dealers of Massachusetts were urged by Retail Gasoline Dealers Association today to "lick the counterfeit coupon racket" by refusing to accept A-11 ration coupons unless they were attached to A-12 coupons. The move comes after disclosure of new counterfeit coupons which may drain 1,000,000 gallons a day from New England and New York.

Re-education of Germany must come from within the nation itself, Dr. A. Howard Meneely, new president of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., declared today in an interview. [Page 4.]

Freezing of wet and dry territory in Massachusetts for duration of the war is asked in wet resolution before State Federation of Labor. [Page 2.]

Washington: Merchant Ship Building Falls Off

Merchant ship construction in July declined to 126 vessels, compared to 145 in June, the Maritime Commission announced.

The Federal Communications Commission granted permission to Press Wireless, Inc., and Western Union Telegraph Company to amend tariffs on one day's notice to establish deferred press rates between France and Washington, Los Angeles, and New York.

In Europe: Finnish Government Resigns

Finnish Government of Premier Edwin Linkomies has handed its resignation to the new President, Marshal Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, Helsinki announced last night.

Russians told the Finns 11 days ago that they are still ready to discuss peace proposals, but warned that they would not wait indefinitely and that the Karelian offensive would be resumed this week on a larger scale, the BBS said it had learned.

Polish Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and members of the Russian-supported Polish Committee of National Liberation were expected to open discussions today on the question of Polish unity.

Paris theater owners attached bicycles to small dynamos and hired youths to pedal during performances to generate electricity after the Nazis had restricted the use of electric power, German reports reaching Madrid said.

Diplomatic relations have been established between the Soviet Union and the Lebanese Republic, a Moscow radiocast said.

National: 30-Hour Working Week Is Proposed

The Iowa Federation of Labor convention in Burlington, Ia., approved a committee report calling for shorter work week after the war without any curtailment in weekly purchasing power. It suggested a 30-hour week to distribute employment.

Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio, the Republican vice-presidential nominee, will open his speaking campaign at a meeting of the Indiana Republican Editorial Association at French Lick, Ind., Sept. 9.

Children of Kansas City's playgrounds more than doubled their $50,000 promised War Bond sales during the Fifth War Loan. For reward, they were given a Missouri River excursion aboard a tank landing craft on a maiden cruise.

Robert E. Kintner, former Washington columnist, has been elected a vice-president of the Blue Network Company to supervise public service and public relations, it was announced in New York. He has just received a medical discharge from the Army in which he was a lieutenant colonel in public relations.

Americas: Haiti Approves Spinning-Mill Plans

A contract to build Haiti's first spinning mill at a cost of $500,000 has been approved by the government as the first step in industrial development of the country, it was announced in Port au Prince.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts, Page 1, Column 8.

Showdown Looms in Senate On X-Day Unemployment Pay

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—How generous should Uncle Sam be to war workers laid off when X-Day comes?

This phase of reconversion and demobilization holds the spotlight on Capitol Hill today following approval by the Senate Military Affairs Committee last night of the Kilgore-Murray-Truman bill providing unemployment payments of up to $35 a week.

This bill, backed by the liberals in Congress, will come up next week in the Senate against the more conservative George bill designed to leave payments to the states and setting up a revolving fund to make loans to states if their compensation reserves proved inadequate. The George bill would set benefits on a national average at about $20 a week.

Most of the Democrats in Congress are expected to favor the Kilgore bill, and the Republicans and conservative Democrats probably will vote for the George bill. The Kilgore plan has the backing of organized labor.

Call to Washington

Senators are being recalled to Washington from all over the country in preparation for the liberal - conservative showdown when debate on the two measures starts Aug. 8.

Here are the main essentials of the two bills:

The George bill, approved by the Senate Finance Committee, would leave the nation's unemployment compensation system as it is now. Federal workers would be entitled to state compensation. State funds would be guaranteed through the setting up of a revolving-loan fund to make loans if the present $5,000,000,000 reserve proved to be inadequate.

The George bill is generally satisfactory to Republicans, whose national platform specifies state control over unemployment insurance.

In line with the Democratic plank promising more to the discharged worker, the Kilgore bill would provide for the payment of compensation in excess of any paid today even by the most liberal state compensation plan.

Benefits would be based on previous yearly earnings and con-

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Weather Predictions

Warm

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Waste Paper Collections

Boston—Business office collection—Over 500 pounds call Hubbard 5606 for special handling; under 500 pounds place in nearest bin.
Holbrook—Today.
Medford—Tomorrow.
Somerville—Tomorrow.
Waltham—Tomorrow.
Dennisport—Tomorrow.
West Dennisport—Tomorrow.
Hyannis—Tomorrow.
Barnstable—Tomorrow.
West Barnstable—Tomorrow.
Craigville—Tomorrow.
Centerville—Tomorrow.
Osterville—Tomorrow.
Yarmouth—Tomorrow.
Sandwich—Tomorrow.

Brazil 'Wild West' —Just a Letdown

Brazil's "Wild Western" State of Matto Grosso, more than twice the area of Texas, is one of the regions usually mentioned when South America's beckoning frontiers are painted in bright colors.

To the surprise of The Christian Science Monitor's roving correspondent in South America he found Matto Grosso in some parts so poor that the land does not support more than one head of cattle on two acres.

Iron and magnesium occur in close proximity, holding out possibilities of future industrial growth. Other mineral resources and the areas of fertile soil offer substantial prospects, but not in the lyrical proportions often ascribed to Matto Grosso from a distance. See "Uncensored South America," First Page, Second Section.

Experts Start Removing Roar From Turnpike

By W. Clifford Harvey

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Brookline residents along the one-mile stretch of Worcester Turnpike close to the Chestnut Hill reservoir today looked out their front windows upon an encouraging scene of activity described by engineers of the Department of Public Works in the mild terms of a routine highway repair job.

But "sound-proofing" is the word that Brookline citizens are using to classify the resurfacing of a badly-scaling traffic artery where the rumble of automobile wheels has been variously estimated at 40 to 60 per cent louder than the traction caused by ordinary highways.

Along this final link in an express road that was completed just 10 years ago, but which started to fall to pieces only six years thereafter, pneumatic drills are pounding off the scaling top-surface of the concrete road which has joined with the roll of rubber tires to help keep Brookline residents awake nights.

Come Too Late

Having caught the highway before it was too late to resurface (that's why the Department is doing this job under a wartime economy) the highway engineers will strip the road down to a depth of two inches to impose a black-top binder of asphalt at an estimated cost of some $15,000 to $20,000.

An asphalt or "hot-top" coating at least two inches thick is considered the best means of sound-proofing a scaling road that has not only magnified the roar of car wheels, but has worn out automobile tires considerably faster than it should. The roar has been heightened by the contact of rub-

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Philadelphia Transit Strikers Defy Army's Order to Return

By the Associated Press

A few bright spots illuminated the nation's somber labor-disputes picture today, even though Philadelphia's transit tie-up rembained.

The number idle in this country and Canada dropped to about 36,000 from the 39,000 total yesterday. In four cases involving 8,600, the men returned or voted to return to work. Prospects improved for prompt settlement of the Montreal tram strike and Detroit's only major stoppage.

However, the Philadelphia transport tie-up entered its fifth day, with a showdown looming between defiant strikers and the Army, now in charge under President Roosevelt's orders. The Government predicted arrests of return-to-work obstructors after partial service, resumed yesterday, collapsed again last night.

Three regiments of the Pennsylvania State Guard, fully armed, were mobilized today to be used, said a high source, "only to maintain order" in connection with the Army's efforts to restore bus, trolley, subway, and subway-elevated service in the nation's second largest arsenal.

Absenteeism High

The source, who asked not to be quoted directly, said the Army had told him that "troops brought here will be used only to operate the Philadelphia Transportation Company's rolling stock." He did not say whether any troops already had arrived.

No trolleys, busses or Broad Street subway trains operated during the morning rush hour today and only 10 Market Street subway-elevated trains rolled, compared with a rush-hour normal of 42. "El" trains operated at 17-minute intervals. The normal interval is two minutes.

Scores of industry-owned trucks picked up war workers at strategic points and carried them to their jobs, but absenteeism remained high.

The streets were jammed with traffic during the rush period.

"There are more cars moving than even before the war," a taxi driver said.

Many residents walked, however, and many hitchhiked.

A new transport tangle developed in Minneapolis, where more than 1,000 over-the-road drivers walked out in renewal of a long-standing wage dispute with the Midwest Operators Association.

Also on the darker side were new stoppages at three Illinois war plants, involving 2,900; two new walkouts in the Pittsburgh district, bringing the total of idle there to about 2,700, and a pulp and paper mill tie-up of 500 at West Point, Va.

On the labor peace front: 100 workers of the Reading, Pa., Street Railway Company agreed to re-

Continued on Page 8, Column 3

Tokyo Cabinet Decides 'To Arm Entire Nation'

By the Associated Press

The Japanese Cabinet has decided "to arm the entire people" for total war, a Domei News Agency radiocast said today.

At the same time it was announced that a new Supreme War Council had been established, to deal with the military crisis.

The Cabinet decided to arm the people "at the earliest possible moment in order to complete the nation's total war structure," said Domei.

The announcements, recorded by the Federal Communications Commission, quoted Premier Kuniaki Koiso as saying an adjustment leading to greater harmony between the "Supreme Command and governmental affairs" was "more important than any other matter."

The Supreme War Council, Tokyo said, was established with "imperial sanction" in order "to map out a basic policy for directing the war" and in an effort to obtain "greater harmony and coordination between the fighting and civil services."

Japan's present liaison council, which has served as a link between Japanese Imperial Headquarters and the Government, has been "abolished," the Information Board announcement said.

"However, it has been decided," said the announcement, "that a regular weekly meeting shall take place between Imperial Headquarters and the Government for the exchange of information."

Russians Reported in East Prussia; U.S. Drive Reaches Almost to Nantes; Nazis Plan Crucial Battle on Seine

Allied break-through in Normandy expected to force Germans out of Southern France.

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week saw the full, spectacular, and extremely promising achievement of the purpose of nearly two months of hard fighting in Normandy. The break-out of the peninsula was well under way.

The German armies of Western France had been outfought and outmaneuvered. A decision had been gained in Normandy which settled very much more than just the fate of Normandy. Brittany was being acquired rapidly as a dividend and all of Southwestern France was open potentially to great sweeping Allied advances.

In the highest official military quarters the situation was compared favorably to that of mid-July 1918 when the weight of Allied power had decisively passed that of Germany and the time had come to launch the final offensive.

It seemed obvious by the end of the week that the Germans were swinging backwards on their hard-held pivot beyow Caen toward the line of the Seine, uncovering as they swung everything which lay west of the Seine-Loire-Rhône River line.

Battle of France to Come

This did not mean that the final Battle of France had been fought or won. With the Nazis in all probability secure in their control of German military operations, it could be assumed that they would attempt every effort to halt the flow of Anglo-American power into France.

General Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, or whoever has succeeded him, still had a chance. He could use the French river line as a home base, pull his garrison forces behind it for security, organize a mass of maneuver outside it, and use that half of France as an open field for one last great battle of maneuver. Even if that battle were lost, he still could use the river line to delay the advance until autumn weather might bog it down.

Certainly he had enough theoretical assets to make the liberation of all of France a matter of considerable time. Normandy itself is not big enough nor does it have sufficient port facilities for mounting an offensive of such pro-

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Mr. Harsch's comments on the reported crossing of the border into East Prussia by the Red Army will be found on Page 6.

Associated Press-from Signal Corps Radio

French Civilians Garner War Loot

French civilians tug through the streets of a newly liberated French city German equipment abandoned during the enemy retreat in that area as Allied troops watch from carriers passing through the town. One civilian has a small German gun over his shoulder. The wheeled piece is a light infantry cannon left behind by the retreating Nazis.

Dewey Plans Conference With G.O.P. Congressmen

By Roscoe Drummond

Chief of the Washington Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor

ABOARD DEWEY TRAIN, EN ROUTE TO ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5—In order to get the maximum Republican unity before embarking upon his full-scale presidential campaign, Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York is planning to duplicate his governor's conference, which he has just concluded in St. Louis, Mo., with a meeting, probably in Washington, of all the Republican members of Congress, it became known today.

His objective is to establish a common Republican front on every controversial domestic and foreign policy so that when he begins his political stumping he will be able to give assurance that he is speaking for the entire Party, not merely for himself or for only a section of the Party.

His purpose, it is plain, is to be able to demonstrate that the pledges which he will put foremost in his campaign are equally the pledges of the G. O. P. members of Congress and that his Party can be relied upon to carry them out.

Greatly buoyed by what he called the "tremendous contribution to effective government" which came from his conference with his fellow Republican governors, Mr. Dewey gave his own appraisal of the results from which these conclusions and these prospects stand out:

Continuous Policy

The Governor himself made it clear that his relations with the state executives both as nominee and, if elected, as President, will be continuous and that he intends to utilize the mechanism of the governors' conference to settle future problems of Federal-state relationship.

He considers that by the unanimous adopting of their 14-point program, the governors have "settled one of the most vexatious problems facing the country as a matter of national policy"; that problem being the heretofore undefined area of conflict between Federal and state authority.

He feels confident that the agreements reached at St. Louis by the Republican governors will find "little disagreement on the part of the Democratic governors," and therefore they can be taken as representing a new working Federal-state entente if a Republican administration is installed in Washington next January.

He is now assured that the governors of enough states to win him the election are soon going to roll up their sleeves and really put themselves unsparingly behind the national ticket, and thereby will bring into being an organized political force which never heretofore has been effectively harnessed to the Party's presidential campaign.

For all of these reasons, Governor Dewey has answered more zestfully and unqualifiedly one political question which has been uppermost in the thinking of many voters in both parties—the question of whether Republican success at the polls this fall will be enhanced if the war is over in Europe.

Confident of Victory

"I am convinced that the Republican Party will win, regardless of the war news," he answered quickly and emphatically when this query was put to him at a press conference before he left St. Louis.

"Needless to say," he added, "I am tremendously pleased with the

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Nazi Purgers Link Officers To Soviet Plot

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5—The Hitler bomb incident has been soon followed by a purge of high-ranking German Army officers.

This was to be expected, but a noteworthy new development is the allegation that the accused officers were in contact with the "National Committee of Free Germany" in Moscow for the purpose of making peace with the Soviet Union.

"Kite-Flying

From German sources yesterday, two more accounts of the rift between a section of the Army and the Nazi Party were released.

August Eigruber, Gauleiter of Linz in Upper Austria, in his statement, stressed the connection with the German generals in Moscow. This obviously is unacceptable without further facts. The statement either is an indiscretion or an embroidery on the whole affair. Remembering Nazi methods, it is most likely to be the latter.

For such an important announcement to have been made, not by Hitler or one of the leading Nazis in Germany but by a more or less unknown gauleiter in Aus-

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Allied Fliers Sweep Luftwaffe Out of Skies Over Normandy

By Mallory Browne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

AN ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY AIR FROCE LANDING STRIP IN NORMANDY, Aug. 5 — Watching countless planes constantly taking off and landing on this air strip, one realizes that the victories which the Allied armored columns now are winning on land first had to be won on sea and in the air.

A few weeks ago, there were nothing but quiet fields and woods where today passenger planes, air transports, hospital planes, rocket-carrying planes, fighters, and fighter-bombers are coming and going all day long—and sometimes at night, too.

Yet this is only one of numerous similar landing strips which serve as flying fields close behind the lines in Normandy.

Air Blanket

Working with planes still based in Britain, the air force stationed here is providing not only complete air cover for Allied ground forces, but something closely approaching absolute immunity from even a threat of enemy air attack in daylight.

So far I have not even seen a single German plane during the trip which has taken me from one end of the Normandy bridgehead to the other and up to the front several times in both the British and American sectors.

There have been Nazi bombing and strafing attacks on the front lines in a few places by daylight but these are becoming increasingly rare and sporadic.

At night, the Luftwaffe, or what is left of it in France, comes out in force and carries out bombing attacks, behind the lines and on shipping offshore, which are heavy enough to be a serious nuisance but not to constitute a real strategic problem.

On the way over to France in a British corvette, the captain told me that his ship had escorted a dozen convoys across and back since D-Day without so much as sighting a single enemy aircraft.

For that matter, he said, they had not even seen or heard a trace of a Nazi submarine or E-boat since the invasion began.

It is questionable whether the complete significance of these facts even yet is fully realized outside Normandy.

War Won on Sea and Air

They mean, in effect, that the Allies have won the war at sea and in the air.

The fact that the Germans have been unable to interfere seriously with Allied shipping communications is the most vital element in the entire situation.

For the battles on land far inside France now are being won by hundreds and hundreds of tanks of all kinds and sizes, by enormous bulldozers which clear the way for equally enormous trucks bringing up men and supplies.

Modern war—certainly war in this western theater—is above all a battle of communications, and the Allies have won it both at sea and in the air.

This has not been done without heavy losses. Both the British and United States air forces have suffered heavy casualties in the battle for Normandy. But they have

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

One Soviet force only 30 miles from Krakow; Americans gain in Guam, New Guinea

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

While American troops, overrunning half the Brittany Peninsula, advanced to within 75 miles of Brest and almost to Nantes, a German Radio dispatch said Russian forces had entered East Prussia—ancestral stronghold of a large percentage of the Junkers caste.

Thus far there has been no confirmation of the German radiocast from Russian sources, but Moscow advices alluded to East Prussian towns as the "objectives of Red Army infantry attacks." Soviet shells had been falling on Prussian territory for several days. According to the Germans, the frontier was crossed north of Virbalis along the Kaunas-Königsberg Railway.

To the south, the Russians drew to within 30 miles of Krakow, last bastion guarding German Silesia.

In all probability, Krakow will be subjected to a siege similar to that now being directed against Warsaw. The Germans are reported rushing reserves to its defenses from Czechoslovakia. The Russians swept across two tributaries of the Vistula, the Nida and Wistoka, without slackening a 20-mile-a-day pace before drawing up before Krakow.

In France, General Bradley's fast-moving spearheads seem to have all but isolated Brittany. One advance unit was said to be less than 20 miles from Nantes. When Nantes is reached, German forces still on the peninsula will have little or no chance of escaping to Central France.

Utmost confusion appears to prevail among the Germans facing the Americans. Several powerful and largely self-contained American columns, moving out from Rennes, are roving almost at will far in the enemy's rear.

There is no evidence to indicate that the Germans in France are carrying out one of the relatively orderly withdrawals that characterized even their most disastrous defeats in Russia. Their position is perilous in the extreme. All central France now lies open to the Allies, for unless all signs are wrong, the Germans have no more strong defense zones west of the old Maginot and Siegfried Lines.

The Nazis also appear to be falling back from the entire Odon-Orne Valley southwest of Caen in Normandy before hard-hitting British and Canadian troops. Front observers in this sector seem to think the Germans are in full retreat to the Seine River, 70 miles to the east.

In Italy, the Nazis were said to be withdrawing north of Florence, whose suburbs were entered by British units yesterday.

In the Pacific, the end of fighting on Guam drew near as the remaining Japanese crowded into a small corner on the north end of the island, while from General MacArthur comes word that enemy garrisons are fleeing from all strongholds along the northwestern third of the New Guinea short line.

Eastern Front:

Russians Reported In East Prussia

The Russians have carried the ground war to German soil for the first time since the conflict started by penetrating the northeastern part of East Prussia, Berlin reports indicated, and Moscow dispatches said "fires are raging in East Prussian towns which now are objectives of Red Army infantry attacks."

The German High Command communiqué said there was fighting in the "Sudauen-Schaken District." Sudauen is the old name

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Local Option on Liquor Before Labor Federation

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Anxiety of the liquor trade over the spread of dry territory resulting from local option elections held over the country appears to be reflected in a resolution prepared for the convention of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor opening in Springfield Monday.

The resolution calls for "suspending all local option elections in the cities and towns of Massachusetts until one year after peace has been declared between the United States and the Axis, so that service men and women can have a fair opportunity to register their opinion upon this question."

Author of the proposal is John J. Kearney of Boston, International Vice-President of the Bartenders' and Hotel Employees' Union of the American Federation of Labor. Personally, Mr. Kearney is one of the influential labor leaders of the State.

His project calls for the State Federation of Labor to file a bill in the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature.

Doubtful Value

Actually how much point beyond propaganda value there may be in the resolution seemed doubtful today. The local option elections in Massachusetts come every two years with the State elections. The next are scheduled this November. The Legislature does not meet until this winter. Hence the first local option elections that could be affected are those two years hence.

Liberalizing of the gasoline restrictions and fixing of a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour for all employees under the jurisdiction of the New England War Labor Board are urged in other resolutions. The convention, which is the 59th annual meeting of the Federation, is expected to draw 600 delegates.

The gasoline proposal asks that more gas be made available to lightweight delivery trucks so as to enable retailers to resume a normal home delivery service, and says this would conserve gas by diminishing the number of shopping trips that "A" coupon holders have to make. Also additional rations for "B" coupon holders are sought where it is shown that their cars are not giving 15 miles to the gallon, an adjustment already provided for the "C" class.

Resolutions Offered

Other resolutions recommend:

A 40-hour week for all workers in the retail food business and a bill to this end; equal pay for women teachers, also for women in city and state institutions; a board of arbitration for settlement of controversies and grievances between state employees and State authorities; right of women teachers to marry without incurring dismissal from their positions;

Inclusion of racial and interracial education in the schools; an eight-hour day and three platoon system for fire fighters; time and a half for postal employees after 40 hours; development of engineering instruction at the Massachusetts State College at Amherst; appointment of a labor representative as a trustee of Massachusetts State College;

Collection of facts about wages and the cost of living to be used to avert or overcome any breach between servicemen and workers, also to be made available to unions in their efforts to obtain fair wages commensurate with the cost of living.

Speakers Listed

Scheduled speakers include Daniel W. Tracy, Assistant Secretary of Labor, L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Division of the United States Department of Labor; Joseph D. Keenan, Vice-Chairman for labor production of the War Production Board, Governor Saltonstall, Robert J. Watt, alternate member of the War Labor Board, the Rev. William J. Kelley, Chairman of the New York Labor Relations Board, James T. Moriarty, Commissioner of Labor and Industries for Massachusetts, Frank P. Fenton and Matthew Woll of the American Federation of Labor, and Lieut. Col. Charles W. Kerwood, Army Air Forces' Liaison Officer, Industrial Services Division.

Harry A. Russell of the engineers, Boston, will be Chairman of the resolutions committee and E. A. Johnson of the asbestos workers, Boston, Chairman of the committee on officers' reports.

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'Shot From Sky' Show Moves On To Connecticut

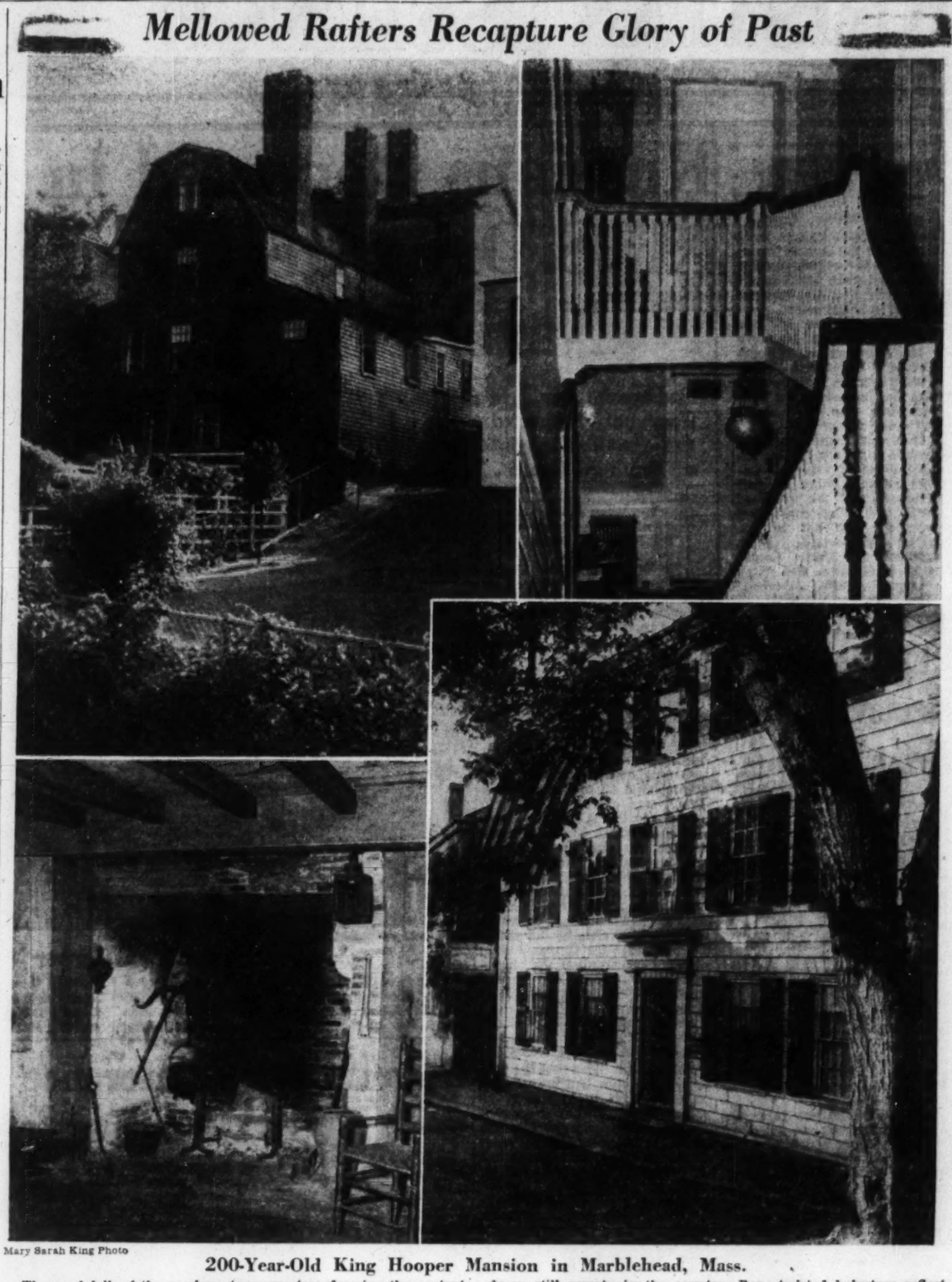
With a special Army Night program, the Army Air Forces show, "Shot From the Sky," closed its Boston run at Boston Common and moved on today to Waterbury, Conn.

So named because it is staged at "Germany's and Japan's expense" with salvaged aircraft and materials brought down by United States guns, "Shot From the Sky" has been viewed by more than 250,000 persons in Boston since it opened on Sunday. War souvenirs, which include German and Japanese planes, are being packed in trailer trucks and 20 vehicles comprising the caravan.

Col. William Westlake, chief of the American Air Force public relations department in Washington, D. C., accompanied by Squadron Leader John Boun, Royal Air Force liaison officer assigned to the United States AAF, flew to Boston yesterday to inspect the show. Colonel Westlake declared that the Boston showing surpassed that held in Washington, where the show was first seen.

He also complimented the show's personnel, including 53 Wacs and 40 enlisted men, all of whom have seen service overseas. Other visitors at the show included Lieut. John B. Nash of the Fifth Air Force and Harold D. Ulrich, chairman of the Standard Railroad Labor Organizations.

Mellowed Rafters Recapture Glory of Past



Mary Sarah King Photo

200-Year-Old King Hooper Mansion in Marblehead, Mass.

The good folk of the seashore town are transforming the ancient mansion with paint, scrubbings, and scrapings to give it the look of youth on its bicentennial anniversary. (Upper left) Sweeping height of old structure is accentuated by this rear view, rising to full five floors. (Upper right) The pride of Colonial America, a sweeping, graceful staircase with spindle box pattern, of which only one-half dozen still remain in the country. Rope-twisted balusters reflect shipbuilding influence of onetime sea traders. (Lower left) Digging out this ancient fireplace concealed behind thick layers of plaster was a major project in restoration. (Lower right) The stateliness of straight angles and sound proportions characterize the mansion, with its dignified façade on Front Street bearing the date 1745.

Infantrymen Of Bay State Win Badges

Proving their fighting ability in combat with the enemy, five Bay State infantrymen with the Fifth Army in Italy have been awarded the Combat Infantryman Badge, according to field dispatches received in Boston today.

Among these soldiers winning their "master's degree" on the field is Pfc. Eugene A. Eldridge of East Boston with the 36th "Texas" Infantry Division.

Two Chelsea brothers, Privates Walter S. and Arthur King won the award while with the 34th "Red Bull" Division. They were assigned to that division last October and took part in the battles of the Volturno River crossing, Mount Pantano, the Rapido River Crossing, Monte Cassino, and the drive on Rome.

Decoration Is Attractive

Bay State riflemen winning the badges with the 85th "Custer" Division are Privates Romeo E. Gaulin and James S. Waterhouse, Jr., from Southbridge and Roslindale, respectively. Both soldiers were honored for their part in smashing the Gustav and Hitler lines.

The attractive badge consists of a silver rifle set against a background of infantry blue, enclosed in a silver wreath.

Another Massachusetts infantryman winning honors with the Fifth Army is Staff Sergeant William S. Cucciniello of Chelsea whose gallantry in action brought him the Silver Star Medal.

While fighting with the 3d "Marne" Division, Sergeant Cucciniello distinguished himself while with a five-man patrol, assaulting an enemy-held house, capturing it and routing the enemy.

Wins Silver Star Medal

Since November, 1942, Capt. Myron N. King of Dorchester has been on overseas service in North Africa, Sicily and now in Italy with the Fifth Army. His prompt and courageous action in saving 10 wounded men trapped in a minefield bought him the Silver Star medal.

Two Boston ordnancemen with the Fifth Army are Technician, Third Grade, Michael A. Catone of East Boston and Technician, Fifth Grade Daniel P. Fair, Jr., of Roxbury. Technician Catone is an instrument mechanic and technician; Fair is a welder. Both are members of a unit recently awarded the Fifth Army plaque for excellence.

Eager Hands Restore Beauty Of Marblehead 1745 Mansion

By Pauline Soroka Chadwell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In anticipation of its 200th anniversary next year, the famous old King Hooper Mansion of Marblehead is undergoing a thorough beauty treatment of restoration to its original, youthful appearance of 1745.

Under the direction of Arthur W. Heintzelman, internationally known etcher and artist, many enthusiastic workers, drawn from the ranks of the 600 members comprising the Marblehead Arts Association, are donating long hours and hard work toward the completion of this historic project.

Clad in slacks and shorts, women of the organization are scrubbing walls, peeling plaster, and scraping paint with brisk efficiency.

In some rooms, seven coats of paint have been removed from the walls to reach the original color which will be retained and refinished.

Thick layers of coarse plaster have been peeled away to reveal lovely hand-carved wooden panelings and mouldings beneath.

In the old brick-floored cellar, which dates back to 1728, excavation work disclosed three fireplaces built in the same wall, each covered with plaster and concealed from view. The oldest of the three has been retained.

Was Rich Merchant

Although the rear of the house was built about 1728 by Greenfield Hooper, the stately façade was built about 1745 by his son and heir, Robert (King) Hooper. The imitation stone cornerboards date about 1750.

Robert (King) Hooper, (1709-1790), was one of the wealthiest merchants in Marblehead and New England, prior to the revolution. His ships sailed to every port in Europe and the West Indies, making his name famous in all the mercantile centers of the world.

He was given the sobriquet of "King" by Marblehead fishermen because of his honor and integrity in dealing with them, even in a day when there were definite class distinctions in that town. He was honored for his courtesy, kindness, and benevolence. It was his time and money that did so much to improve Marblehead.

His great fortune was lost during the revolution. He was a Loyalist, reported "inimical to the cause of the country," and was forced to leave Marblehead.

The mansion has been passed on to about a dozen owners since that time. Now it is the proud possession of the Marblehead Arts, Inc., with only a small mortgage on it.

Each room is spacious and well-designed. Authentic Bolection moldings are in evidence around the fireplaces and door frames.

Perhaps, the outstanding piece of graceful architecture is the lovely box staircase in the front hall, of which there are less than half a dozen similar in the country. The finely hand-carved spindles of the long baluster came in boxes from England. These boxes were later used to make the treads and structure of the staircase.

The expansive ballroom is ornate with two fireplaces and a wooden chandelier branched with 20 spidery turnings for candles.

Monument to Lafayette

There is a house on Front Street, just below the site of the King Hooper mansion, whose first-story corner was cut back to allow the carriage of Lafayette to pass through the narrow street to reach the mansion.

Businessmen, office girls, and busy housewives are deriving a genuine relaxation and satisfaction in their many hours of work in preparing the mansion for its great celebration.

There is a sense of adventure here in the lure of the unknown. Who knows what lovely bit of hand-carving will be revealed as a thick clump of plaster falls away; or, what old color will finally be revealed beneath the scrapings of many coats of paint?

The modern generation is digging into the past with a true appreciation of the sturdy, handwrought and heart-designed beauty of early American architecture.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Professor Bailey will speak on "Oriental Treasures" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 3 p. m., and at 4 p. m. Miss Dorothy Adlow will speak on "Paintings." Both lectures are free to the public.

Tuesday

Miss Eleanor Randall will give a talk on "American Paintings" in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Free motion pictures on "Our Neighbors Down the Road" will be shown in the Soden Building, Room 3, Boston University at 2:30 p. m.

Wednesday

"Greek Art" is the subject of a talk to be given by Mrs. Amos H. C. Brown in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. and at 3 p. m. Mrs. Mary Sayward will speak on "Tapestries." Both talks are free to the public.

The annual Summer Session Play of Boston University, presented by students of drama under the direction of their instructor, Miss Ruth Goodwin, will be given from 1 to 2 p. m. in the Little Theater, Soden Building.

Thursday

"French Arts Exhibition" is the subject of a talk to be given by Miss Eleanor Randall in the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4.
Radio Timetable: Page 4.

Five Large Planes Returned to T. W. A.

Return of its fleet of five Boeing Stratoliners to company operations by the Air Transport Command has been announced by Transcontinental and Western Air, Inc., according to its Boston office in the Parker House. E. Lee Talman, Executive Vice-President, made the announcement.

The four-engined, 33-passenger transports are to be modified at the Boeing plant in Seattle, Wash., Mr. Talman said. In their new fittings they will carry 38 passengers, he added.

T. W. A. turned these planes over to the Army 17 days after Pearl Harbor, he disclosed, and the first military flight was made on Feb. 26, 1942, between Washington, D. C. and Africa.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Warm

Boston and Vicinity — Fair weather today and tonight becoming partly cloudy Sunday with a thunder shower Sunday afternoon or evening. Continued very hot today and Sunday with afternoon temperatures in the middle 90's. Warm again tonight with the lowest temperature about 77. High humidity and gentle to moderate winds.

Maine — Increasing cloudiness and scattered thunder showers this afternoon and tonight. Some cloudiness on Sunday with scattered afternoon thunder showers. Continued quite hot today, warm tonight, not quite so warm Sunday except along the southeast coast.

New Hampshire and Vermont—Fair followed by increasing cloudiness and scattered thunder showers late today and tonight. Some cloudiness on Sunday with scattered thunder showers during the afternoon. Continued hot today and warm tonight. Not quite so warm on Sunday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut—Fair weather today except for widely scattered thunder showers this afternoon and evening. Sunday partly cloudy, thunder showers in the afternoon. Continued hot today and Sunday with afternoon temperatures in the middle 90's. Warm tonight.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 12:55 p. m.; height 11.8 feet.
Sunday, 1:27 p. m.; height 10.8 feet.
Monday, 1:45 a. m.; height 11.7 feet.
Monday, 2:18 p. m.; height 10.9 feet.

CALL Curtis for LUMBER
CHA. 0313 BOSTON

How to Get Child Earners Into School Is Discussed

By Donald Messenger
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WELLESLEY, Mass., Aug. 5—On the basis of information given them by authorities in various fields, and on their own discussions, informal groups at the School of Community Affairs and the School of Techniques at Wellesley College, today talked over the problem of getting war-wage earning children to go back to school this coming fall.

Yesterday informal talks, across the Tower Court dining tables, and on shady lawns, frequently touched on the race implications of the Philadelphia transportation situation. That situation recalled many lectures and talks in which the explosive nature of racial tensions in northern war-production cities, was seen as more than equaling similar problems in the South.

Today's news, with its emphasis on closing of some schools in Boston and elsewhere, partly because children of 16, who may obtain work certificates, are to be allowed to stay out of school, has aroused equally interesting discussion.

Many members of these two groups at Wellesley are teachers or officials in school systems in different parts of the country. Others are connected with labor unions. Still others are employers.

All are deeply concerned over the present home difficulties resulting from the earning of bigger wages by children than by parents, in some instances, and over the future prospects of these only partly educated youngsters.

Remarks by representatives of labor groups who have visited the conference were recalled today. One union leader from a textile town in New England said:

"These children, who go from one job to another as fast as they are offered a slight increase in pay, don't know what it is to go from mill to mill begging for work—as their fathers did in the depression. All they know is that the different mills are all bidding for their help."

The general feeling among members of the Wellesley conferences seems to be that everything should be done to get working children back to school, so as to prepare them better for the future.

Tonight in Tower Court there will be a demonstration of the "Home Festival" technique of bringing members of different racial, national and cultural groups together for mutual appreciation.

The two remaining major events of the program are a lecture on "Rumor and How to Deal With It," by Gordon Allport of the Harvard Department of Psychology, and a review of the conclusions reached at the School of Community Affairs, by its director, Mr. Margaret Mead, author and anthropologist.

Mr. Allport will lecture at 8 p. m. Tuesday, Aug. 8, and Dr. Mead will speak at the same hour the following night.

Harvard Group Begins Work On Study of Racial Problems

By John Bond
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

An earnest group of 23 men and women from 12 different states are meeting in a basement room in Lawrence Hall at Harvard University these hot summer days and seriously discussing ways and means of improving interracial relations in their several communities.

These students, most of them from the teaching profession, are members of the Workshop in Intercultural Education of the Harvard Graduate School of Education. They have come to Cambridge on scholarships provided by the National Conference of Christians and Jews and the Bureau of Intercultural Education in New York.

This is the second year that the Harvard Workshop has been held. A similar course is also being given for the second year at Columbia University.

Races Represented

As is fitting for a group studying means of providing happier relationships between racial classes the members of the Workshop are themselves representative of several racial divisions. Negroes and Jews, Protestant and Roman Catholics, join in frank discussion of problems. The exchange of views will go a long way toward easing the dangerous racial tensions which have in some sections of the United States already exploded.

Each student admitted to the Workshop comes with some problem in racial relationship on which he wishes to work when he returns to his own community and on which he hopes to receive valuable assistance through the free interchange of ideas which is characteristic of the six-week Harvard course.

Here, without mentioning names of students and specific communities, are some of the projects on which the Workshop has been asked to help:

Art as an Aid

An art instructor of Polish extraction in a mid-western city where the racial grouping in the school is predominantly Polish wants to know what can be done through art to teach tolerance.

A supervisor of Americanization in a New England city where there is outspoken prejudice against Jews and Negroes, and conflict between Protestants and Roman Catholics, seeks ways of working through youth organizations to promote better intercultural relationships.

A teacher in a western state where nearly 30 per cent of the high school students are children of transient Mexican workers wants to know how to reach students and parents who resent intrusion of the Latin-Americans.

A Jewish school teacher from the Bronx, New York, who finds evidence of Anti-Semitic prejudices in children as low as the first grade, inquires how to reach parents.

Negro Problem

A young Negro teacher from Detroit where, she reports, the 1943 riot has made people conscious that a definite and constructive move toward better intercultural relations must be made, states that her problem is simply how to make Negro children in school feel like human beings.

An Irish Catholic teacher from Massachusetts seeks to make people, especially teachers, aware of interracial problems through planning a workshop in intercultural education.

The Harvard Workshop is being led this year by Dr. Hilda Taba, Associate Professor of Education at the University of Chicago. Dr. Taba, a native of Estonia, came to this country on a scholarship to attend Bryn Mawr. Later she received her Doctor of Philosophy degree at Ohio State.

Although informality is the keynote of the Workshop, and formal programs are dispensed with, the general outline for the course calls for round-table discussions, seminars, and observation trips to settlement houses and other places where work with racial groups is being carried on. Many speakers are also invited to address the meetings.

THE FARM AND TRADES SCHOOL
Thompson's Island, Boston, Mass.
A private school for boys of excellent character, founded in 1814. Provides a farm-home-school for well recommended boys to develop natural abilities for useful service. Bequests and contributions are needed. The school is not a member of the Greater Boston Community Fund. Depository Old Colony Trust Co.
Augustus P. Loring, Jr., President
Alfred G. Make, Treasurer
William M. Meacham, Headmaster

OPEN MONDAY NIGHT TILL 8:30
Filene's Automatic Bargain Basement

A few days ago Filene's main store took stock for inventory of the last 6 months of our fiscal period; remaining lots were transferred down to the BASEMENT for final clearance under our FAMOUS AUTOMATIC PLAN.

First prices must be low or we lose through automatic markdowns—reduced after 12 selling days—further reduced after 18 selling days—still further reduced after 24 selling days—note, less than 2% of all the hundreds of bargains sold in the Basement come from our upstairs store, after stocktaking and on a few other occasions.

MONDAY (Store Hours 1 to 8:30 P. M.) CLEARANCE

Down From Filene's Upstairs Store

STOCKTAKING

Still lower than the main store last prices—thousands of pieces for MEN—WOMEN—CHILDREN—Many small lots, broken sizes that mean not all sizes at all prices—odds and ends, single pieces, buying mistakes—some soiled from handling—merchandise to wear right now—for vacation wear—for resort wear. Since many of the quantities are limited, wise folks will shop early, MONDAY at 1 P. M.

Further Reduced

- women's, misses' or junior misses' DRESSES
- maternity dresses, EVENING GOWNS
- women's, misses' or children's UNDERWEAR
- MEN'S OR BOYS' CLOTHING OR FURNISHINGS
- misses', women's or juniors' COATS, SUITS
- girls' or hi-schoolers' WEAR
- misses', juniors', women's SPORTSWEAR, BEACHWEAR
- children's or toddlers' WEAR
- HOME FURNISHINGS OR TOILETRIES
- women's, juniors' STOCKINGS, BAGS, JEWELRY

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
CHURCHES IN GREATER BOSTON

The Mother Church
THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST
Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets
Boston, Massachusetts
Sunday Services at 10:45 A. M.
Sunday School at 10:45 A. M.
Wednesday evening meetings at 7:30 include testimonies of Christian Science healing
SUBJECT OF LESSON SERMON IN ALL CHURCHES ON SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, WILL BE "SPIRIT"

		Sun. A.M.	Wed. P.M.
BEVERLY	Society, Y. M. C. A. Building	10:45	7:45
BOSTON	The Mother Church (as indicated above)		
	Second Church (Roxbury), 33 Elm Hill Avenue	10:45	7:45
	Third Church (Hyde Park), 128 Arlington Street	11:00	8:00
BRAINTREE	First Church, Washington Street	10:45	7:45
*CAMBRIDGE	First Church, Mass. Avenue and Waterhouse Street	10:45	8:00
CHELSEA	First Church, Carey Avenue	11:00	7:45
CONCORD	First Church, Monument Square	10:45	7:45
DANVERS	Society, Masonic Building (Except 2nd Wed.)	10:45	7:45
DEDHAM	First Church, 619 High Street	10:45	7:45
FRAMINGHAM	First Church, 81 Lincoln Street	10:45	7:45
HINGHAM	First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (Also 2nd Sun., 7:30 P. M.)	11:00	8:00
HYDE PARK	See above, Boston		
LEXINGTON	First Church, Forest Street	10:45	7:45
LYNN	First Church, Chestnut Street, near Broad	10:45	8:00
MALDEN	First Church, Main and Spring Streets	10:30	7:45
MARBLEHEAD	First Church, 134 Elm Street	10:45	7:45
MEDFORD	First Church, 154 High Street	11:00	7:45
MELROSE	First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway	10:45	8:00
NEEDHAM	First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue	11:00	7:45
NEWTON	First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville	10:45	8:00
NORWOOD	First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets	10:45	7:45
QUINCY	First Church, 20 Greenleaf Street	10:45	7:45
READING	First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets	11:00	8:00
ROXBURY	See above, Boston		
SALEM	First Church, 16 Lynde Street	10:45	7:45
SHARON	First Church, Main and Highland Streets	10:45	7:45
SOMERVILLE	First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill	10:45	7:45
WALTHAM	First Church, Governor Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue	10:45	8:00
*WELLESLEY	First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills	10:45	8:00
WEYMOUTH	Society, Masonic Temple, 610 Broad Street	10:45	7:45
WINCHESTER	First Church, 58 Mt. Vernon Street	11:00	8:00
WINTHROP	First Church, 165 Winthrop Street	10:45	8:00
WOBURN	First Church, 18 Arlington Road	11:00	7:45

*Sunday Evening Services during August at 8 P. M.

Christian Science Reading Rooms—Boston
333 Washington Street, Opp. Milk Entrance also at 24 Province Street
84 Boylston Street, Little Building Cor. Boylston and Tremont Streets
60 Norway Street, Cor. Massachusetts Avenue
All are invited to attend our services and use our free Reading Rooms.

Poison Gas Use Advocated But Cautious Note Prevails

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5—With the war moving so strongly in the Allies' favor, the question of poison gas again is arising. It is being asked on one hand whether the Allies should not use this weapon as a means of shortening the conflict, and on the other whether the Germans and the Japanese may not resort to it as their last desperate chance.

It can be said right here that there is no indication in Washington that the Allies have so far altered their decision not to make use of gas unless the enemy does so. The question obviously has been given the most careful study and the indications are that the Allies still believe that it would be a mistake to use poison gas at this time.

Nevertheless, the question of its use has arisen with some insistance during the past few months. It will be recalled that the New York Daily News came out not long ago with a blunt editorial demand that the United States begin to employ that form of chemical warfare, at least against the Japanese.

Compared With Flame Weapon

This editorial, which also ran in the widely-read Times-Herald here in Washington, suggested that (1) the United States was much better equipped to use this weapon than the enemy, (2) it would greatly ease the conquest of such hotly-defended islands as Tarawa and Saipan and (3) it was no more brutal than some other types of weapons, particularly flame-throwers, now in use.

Writing in today's Washington Post, Ernest Lindley, one of the country's well informed columnists, reports that the gas question is again being agitated. He says that many persons are wondering if the Allies are doing all in their power to hasten the end of the war or if they are holding back on certain efficient but admittedly grim weapons of destruction for supposedly humanitarian reasons.

Opposition

Officials have differing views on the advisability of starting gas warfare. Those in favor do not argue that it would be all right for the Allies to use gas since the enemy would do so if he felt it were to his advantage. They base their arguments rather on the belief that the German overlordship is so incredibly hideous for the peoples of Europe that the United Nations would be justified in using any means to shorten the war.

Those who oppose the use of gas do so on at least two grounds. First, they say that while the use of this weapon would, in all probability, aid the Allies more than the enemy, it would also work terrific hardship on the unprotected inhabitants of German-occupied countries. Thus, an Allied gas attack in Normandy would strike with particular efficiency against the defenseless civilians in the area.

Second, the opponents question whether its use would be justified, even granting that it gave us some military advantage, if German counter-measures succeeded in gassing Allied troops in return. They point out that the German chemical industry has always been a formidable one and that the Allies would have to expect determined enemy retaliation.

That is how the question stands at the moment and there is no evidence that any change is being contemplated. In fact, the speed of the present Anglo-American and Russia advances in Normandy and Poland, respectively, would seem to make it dubious whether the Allies should run the risk of introducing a new weapon. If the use of gas backfired against the Allies, it might conceivably jeopardize the chance of continuing the victorious drives on the eastern and western fronts.

Proof that Washington is still determined to go slow in this matter is furnished by the hesitancy with which this country has reacted to the Japanese use of gas against the Chinese. Little doubt is felt here, but that the enemy has been using such warfare on the Chinese mainland. What is more, Washington has officially warned in the past that it would feel bound to take counter-measures in defense of its Chinese allies if this occurred. Nevertheless, Washington apparently isn't ready to begin this retaliation, although what will happen next week or next month only the White House and War Department can say.

Although gas has long been considered principally a defensive weapon, this fact is not believed to hold good under all circumstances. Thus the side with aerial supremacy might easily be able to use gas an an offensive weapon to immobilize troop concentrations, transportation centers, airfields, shipyards, and war plants.

Used in such ways, a gas attack could still be confined to actual military targets and the user be freed of the onus of attacking civilians. This does not mean, of course, that the Germans would not be able to make considerable use of gas as a defensive weapon and this possibility could help explain the Allied hesitancy about initiating this type of chemical warfare.

Difficult to Control

Furthermore, although the Allies have now won unquestioned superiority of the air, even over Germany itself, this has been partially offset by the degree of success achieved by the roobt bombs. Although American and British bombers would probably be able to give Berlin ten times the gassing the enemy could give London, nevertheless, the British might logically hesitate at exposing their country to this menace.

Some authorities believe that the decisive factor against immediate use of poison gas is that it is a comparatively difficult weapon to control, because it depends upon wind and atmospheric conditions.

Persons familiar with the whole question of poison gas believe that the United States Army's first job, if it planned to begin this type of warfare, would be to overcome civilian horror of it. This horror may be somewhat unreasoning, since other types of weapons are as lethal, but it exists nevertheless. Attention given to the question might be part of propaganda to use poison gas.

At the present time the Americans are using a type of shell which is not far from the poison gas category. This is the phosphorous shell or bomb, whose particles burn through clothing. This kind of ammunition has been found to be very effective for prying the enemy out of foxholes.

A Cartoon in the News

Knox, The Commercial Appeal, Memphis

Forecast: Heavy Rain Soon

Prices and Your Purse:
Every 'Knock' Shortens War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Aug. 5

If the old bus has started to knock badly, don't be concerned. It may be the gas. The amount of tetraethyl lead in regular grade gas has been cut again to make more high grade gas for planes overseas.

You will hardly object when you realize the reason for the increased military demand: good flying weather, fewer losses than anticipated; decreasing resistance from the enemy.

Takes Time to 'Retire'

You may be puzzled why if Col. Bradford Dewey can resign as Rubber Administrator and recommended abolition of his agency, you can't get tires.

About the time Mr. Dewey withdrew, the OPA warned: "There is no ground for all occupational drivers who apply to their local ration boards for new tires to expect to get them, even though there is no question of their eligibility. It will take more time than we originally thought to supply B card motorists and it looks as though there will be no tires for A card drivers until early in 1945."

Elastic Triangle

The best you can expect in girdles this fall will be made with valuable little triangles of elastic set into the cloth.

Manufacturers have had little success with Buna-S, the only type of synthetic they have been allowed to have in any quantity. They still need neoprene, which they can't get.

Gallon of Gas

Members of the armed forces on leave for a period of three days or more can now get one gallon of gas for each day of leave up to a maximum of 30 gallons.

To receive his ration, the soldier or sailor is expected to apply to the ration board having jurisdiction over the automobile he expects to drive.

Ration Loss

You don't have to advertise now for your ration book in case of loss before you can get another.

Relatively few books were recovered as a result of this procedure, now dispensed with.

Electric Irons

Electric irons will be on the market again this fall. No certificate will be needed for their purchase.

Oil Picture

Supplies of fuel oil for civilians are expected to be no greater during the coming winter than last, according to OWI, but a hurry-up finish to the war in Europe may change the picture any day.

Food Outlook

Latest government outlook on food: Supplies as a whole will be plentiful this fall and winter with smaller supplies of meats and dairy products offset by larger supplies of fresh fruits and vegetables and cereal products.

Butter Points

Butter points will probably remain up now until spring.

Go Easy on Gas

Easterners are asked not to try to keep their gas tanks full the next few weeks.

For the sake of the war in Europe, the East Coast is living on a "hand-to-mouth" basis and motorists are expected to space their demands accordingly.

If large numbers of motorists try to keep their tanks filled, many stations will dry up quickly, Deputy Petroleum Administrator Ralph K. Davies warns.

Colorado University Grants Degree Of Master of Music to Negro Woman

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 5—In the footsteps of Marian Anderson and Paul Robeson, Mrs. Genevieve Wisner has passed another milestone in her musical career, receiving the Degree of Master of Music at recent graduation ceremonies of the University of Colorado here.

"It is still a feat of endurance," wrote the Boulder Daily Camera, "when a Negro musician breaks through the ice and makes good, and the story must be told each time to give courage to the young."

Mrs. Wisner is the second Negro to earn the M.M. degree, said the newspaper, "but she is the first to be graduated from the Music School of the University—in fact, she is a native of Boulder, the town where the University is located. She has been attending the University whenever she could, since 1933.

"Meanwhile she taught voice and directed choruses—at Claflin College from 1935-1939, Orangesburg, S. C.; from 1940-41 at Edward Waters College, Jacksonville, Fla., and from 1941-1943 at Southern University, Baton Rouge, La. In the summer of 1937 she went to Chicago to try out for the voice scholarship at Chicago Musical College. She won this and attended the college for the summer, returning to Claflin in the fall.

"Mrs. Wisner was graduated from the Music School of the University of Colorado in 1940, and her work was of such a quality that when she returned two years later to work for her Master's Degree, she was awarded a scholarship for a year, at the end of which time she received the Degree. She has ready for the press a collection of spirituals with her own arrangements, some of which have been sung on the radio by the 'Southernaires.'

"Each one of us who climbs the ladder pulls others up with him, or her, visibly or invisibly. More power to Mrs. Wisner and her career!"

Roofless Circus Has 'Stormy' Problem

AKRON, Ohio, Aug. 5 (AP)—Robert Ringling, President of the Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus, has a "fifth-inning" problem now that the "Greatest Show on Earth" is without its canvas canopy.

The circus showed for the first time yesterday without the "big top," lost July 6 in the Hartford, Conn., fire fatal to 167 persons.

"Now that we are under the blue heavens, we seem to be comparable to baseball clubs," said Mr. Ringling after the initial appearance in Akron's Rubber Bowl.

Major-league ball clubs issue rain checks invalid after 4½ innings if the home team is ahead. If the host club is ahead, it goes on the records as a complete game.

"We'll go along with that setup," said Mr. Ringling. "We have 22 displays. If we're rained out before half are completed, I believe it should call for a rain check. If not, it's a complete performance theoretically."

Silk-hatted Rred Bradna, veteran ringmaster, placed his personal seal of approval on performances without the "big top."

"Impressive in the daytime and magnificent under artificial lights," declared the picturesque maestro. "The circus attracted approximately 9,000 to Akron's Stadium last night and about 2,000 yesterday.

George W. Smith, circus general manager, said plans called for a return to the "big top" next season.

After completing a three-day appearance here, the circus will procede to Detroit, Chicago, Indianapolis, and Milwaukee.

Damaged B-24 Lands With Chutes as 'Brake'

NEW YORK, Aug. 5 (AP)—Two parachutes billowing from the waist gun windows enabled a damaged B-24 bomber to land safely at its South Pacific base, George Thomas Folster, NBC reporter, related in a radiocast last night from General MacArthur's headquarters.

The plane, low on gas after a raid on Truk, was 20 minutes from home when the crew discovered the landing brakes would not work, said Mr. Folster.

"A checkup convinced Pilot Lieut. Thomas Thompson, East St. Louis, Ill., that she could never be set down in one piece without breaks. So the bombardier, Lieut. Jim Hope, Topeka, Kan., fastened two parachutes to the outside of the fast-moving bomber—one on each side of the waist gun turret. Lieutenant Thompson radioed the home field to run out the crash wagon as he and Flight Officer Sam McGee, Uniontown, Pa., started cutting altitude.

"There was an anxious moment but the chutes filled and the plane came to a safe but jarring stop."

'Jobs for All' Called Biggest Postwar Task

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, Administrator of Veterans' Affairs, said last night that "when peace comes—and it is definitely nearer than it was a month ago—the problem of providing employment for everyone, civilian and soldier alike, will overshadow every other domestic issue."

Taking part with John Fennelly, Executive Director of the Committee for Economic Development, and Wayne C. Taylor, Undersecretary of Commerce, in a radio roundtable discussion on postwar jobs, General Hines declared the country cannot ask millions of men to risk their lives and then hope to compensate them with pensions, separation pay, or job preferences.

"Priority in jobs is obviously of little value if there is a depression and millions are out of work. In order that the returning soldiers may have a job, there must be provided jobs for all," General Hines added.

Although predicting an unprecedented postwar industrial displacement of workers, General Hines said co-operation of business and government could solve the problem.

Mr. Fennelly said the CED, organized among business leaders throughout the country, has as its goal the sustained employment of from 7,000,000 to 10 million more workers than in 1940.

"And to maintain such employment, production and the sale of goods and service must be some 30 to 45 per cent higher than that of 1940," he declared.

Mr. Taylor said that if that goal is reached, employment must go from 46,000,000 of 1940 to between 53,000,000 and 56,000,000.

"The philosophy of the Department of Commerce," he asserted, "is just this. If industry can continue the amaizng job it has accomplished during the war—if our country can produce and distribute in peacetime the goods and services that it is capable of producing there need be no unemployment problem."

Murder Verdict in Arson

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 5 (AP)—George Holman, Negro cafe proprietor, was found guilty and sentenced to life imprisonment Aug. 3 on 22 counts of murder in the first degree for setting the fire which destroyed the New Amsterdam Hotel March 28 with 22 fatalities.

Argentine Army Opposes Isolation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Whatever may be the developments in the "Argentine problem," there are abundant signs that the military rulers in Buenos Aires have been strongly impressed by and, to a certain extent, are apprehensive of the consequences of diplomatic isolation.

Col. Juan D. Perón, Vice-President and Minister of War, responsible for an alleged "expansionist speech," has repudiated the words or at least the meaning attributed to these, while Edelmiro J. Farrell has come out with the declaration that "Argentine is quite satisfied with what it has." The national press, after being encouraged to "play up" the reported North American movement to impose economic sanctions on Argentina, is now unanimously counseling reflection and calm all round.

Gen. Luis C. Perlinger, the leader of an ultra-nationalist and pro-German faction in military circles, has resigned the ministership of interior. That is a definite victory for Colonel Perón, although the latter still has to reckon with the large group of young officers who quickly revolt against any intimation of foreign and especially Washington "pressure," even if it is merely a question of diplomats "talking things over." The unbiquitous colonel, however, is a diplomat as well as a soldier and has successfully exercised the influence of his charm and intelligence among the junior officers, who hitherto have followed him with confidence.

Masses Like Colonel Perón

The workings of Colonel Perón's thoughts and imagination are probably his own secrets. None, however, can mistake the popularity he has won for himself among the Argentine masses. How this popularity was won is another question, but it is some small tribute to the man that in forcing higher wages and greater social prevision on industry he has not so far forfeited the respect of many employers. But it has yet to be proved whether he is a mere opportunist flitting across the revolutionary scene or a soldier with statemanlike qualities which will be of service to his country at one of its most difficult constitutional periods.

Although the supreme power still resides in the barracks—among that group of young officers brought into existence and controlled by Vice-President Perón—it may soon pass to the civilian masses—white collar and manual workers—now daily cheering and thanking the colonel for his services to labor. It is difficult to resist the conclusion that this transfer of power is being deliberately and cleverly engineered. The colonel, who probably is beginning to dislike the duty of continually repairing to the garrison quarters to explain his policies, may feel that handling the crowd is a considerably easier task. He has proved considerably adept at addressing popular concentrations from the public platform or the country at large through the microphone. It is not unusual to call out the crowd for a South American revolution to triumph. It has been done elsewhere also.

Emphasis Argentinism

If Colonel Perón's conduct has, at times, approached demagogic tendencies, he is one of the few Army rulers who has been most scrupulous in his attitude toward and discussion of foreign policy. He is practically free from suspicion of association with aggressive nationalism and has gone out of his professional way to make moderate pronouncements for foreign consumption. He insists on a distinction between Argentinism and nationalism. Foreign diplomats, including those who have since been "recalled for consultation," speak well of him and believe that he is sincere. Colonel Perón seeks rather than avoids interviews with foreign newspaper correspondents. He knows the value of publicity and exploits it. He seemed to be taken aback and deeply to regret that one of his speeches should be interpreted abroad as advocacy of Argenine territorial expansion at the expense of neighbors. But he is not perturbed. He is concentrating on the consolidation of internal politics, convinced that in good time this Government, or he himself, can assuage foreign opinion by both word and deed.

If the trend toward moderation becomes definite in the Argentine dictatorship it is felt here that Anglo-American and continental solidarity will have played its part in obtaining that desirable end. Argentine ultranationalists are now well on their way toward realization that London financial interests will not unduly influence British political policy in Buenos Aires but that the decisive voice will be that of the Foreign Office, with its continual and harmonious contacts with the State Department in Washington and in consonance with a high-principled world policy of the United and all democratic nations.

Most South Americans agree that the Argentine trend will become much more clear and satisfactory once it is definitely understood in Buenos Aires that London and Washington cannot be separated.

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Camp Facilities Expand For Boston Girl Scouts

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Thanks to a carefully expanded program, many more of Boston's Girl Scouts are enjoying day camp this summer than last. Five camps instead of two are serving the city-bound youngsters this year, and it is estimated that by the end of August between 700 and 800 Scouts will have had the benefit of supervised outdoor recreation. In 1943 only 195 girls were reached by the two Girl Scout day camps located at Dorchester Y-Land and the Children's Museum in Jamaica Plain.

The Dorchester camp was opened again last month, but new this season are the Allston-Brighton camp for Brownies on the Ringer Playground, the East Boston camp for Brownies and Intermediates located in the backyard of Trinity Neighborhood House, and Camp Merrichase for teen-agers, which opened this week in the Blue Hills.

The fifth and favorite camping ground is at the Moosehill Bird Sanctuary in Sharon. This ideal camping spot was opened to Boston Girl Scouts by the Massachusetts Audubon Society three years ago, but transportation difficulties precluded its use during the past two summers.

This year, however, the Office of Community War Services granted the use of busses provided two-thirds of the children would be children of working mothers and provided the camp would take 7-to-11-year-olds. To date over 300 youngsters under twelve have explored the sanctuary's bird-filled woods. All of these camps are Red Feather services.

Most popular of the girls' many feathered friends at Sharon is Goldie, the orange-breasted Baltimore oriole who is so tame they feed him crumbs from their "nose-bag" lunches. The campers held a regular election to select a name for this flying member of their corps. Learning to recognize the different birds with the help of William A. Taylor, Superintendent of the Sanctuary, is one of the girls' favorite diversions. Sammy the bluejay is another friend, despite the fact that he sometimes absconds with their pencils if they don't watch out.

The Allston-Brighton encampment, which was only a two-week affair, culminated with a lively dramatization of "Make Way for the Ducklings," Robert McCloskey's delightful tale of the Mallard family's migration from the Charles River to the duck pond in the Common. A side show as it were to this camp was a backyard nursery conducted by senior Girl Scouts for the children of the camp councillors, most of whom were young mothers.

In addition to its enlarged day-camp program under the chairmanship of Mrs. Otto T. Gilmore, and the direction of Miss Rita McMullen, the Boston Girl Scout Council arranged for troop camping, on the Cedar Hill estate in Waltham under the direction of Miss Jeanette Deaver and Miss Caroline Orr, chairman of the Troop Camping Committee. It rented Toplofty cabin for the months of July and August and various troops are taking turns spending four days at a time there. Every fourth day at 2 o'clock one troop breaks camp and another makes it. By the end of this month 18 troops will have had their turn.

To Meet Mrs. Safford

Visitors to the Lee Mansion House of the Marblehead Historical Society tomorrow afternoon will have an opportunity to meet Mrs. Ruth Perkins Safford, well-known Washington artist, who painted the pictures from which the colored postcards of the Lee House were made. Tea will be served from 2:30 to 5:30 o'clock.

Among the other historic houses which Mrs. Safford has painted are Kenmore, home of Fielding Lewis, who married George Washington's sister, Betty; Wakefield, Washington's birthplace; and Arlington, home of General Lee. The Marblehead House is open on week days from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

North Shore Garden Club

Laurence B. Fletcher, Secretary of the Trustees of Public Reservations, will give an illustrated lecture on "Saving Beauty Spots" at a meeting of the North Shore Garden Club on Wednesday at 3:30 p. m. at the home of Mrs. J. Warren Merrill in Manchester, Mass.

Bay State Salaries Moderate as Rule

Do you know that — Although Massachusetts ranked among the four top states in the median amount of wage and salary incomes, the census of 1940 showed that 58 per cent of the 1,125,840 families in the Commonwealth had salary or wage income of less than $1,500 a year, and 84 per cent had less than $2,500 a year. Of the 1,120,694 occupied dwelling units in Massachusetts, 54 per cent had a rental value of less than $30 a month and 85 per cent were less than $50 a month. . . . Motor fuel consumption by civilians in Massachusetts during May this year was 45,650,000 gallons, 17 per cent more than in May, 1943. . . . Approximately 63 per cent of factory workers in Massachuseetts are still engaged in war production; the highest proportion, 66 per cent, was reached in August, 1943. . . . Louis A. Webster, Commissioner of Agriculture, reports that Massachusetts now has 18,000 full-time and 13,000 part-time farms; real estate men report a substantial increase in current demand for property suitable for part-time farming. . . . More than a fifth of the electric current consuhed in Massachusetts is produced outside the State. . . . Of the new orders received by Massachusetts factories in June, textiles showed an increase of 47 per cent over June a year ago, and the "all others" group, including rubber goods, electronics and plastics, increased 12 per cent. Most of the other industries showed a decrease from last year. . . . Richard H. Edwards, vice-president of Jordan Marsh Company, has been appointed by Governor Saltonstall as a member of the State Planning Board. [Compiled by the Massachusetts State Planning Board.]

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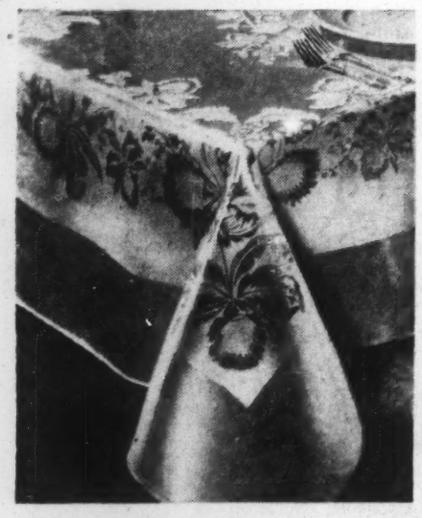

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Wheaton's New President

Dr. A. Howard Meneely and His Wife

Dr. Meneely with his wife were snapped outside their home after he had taken over the office of President of Wheaton College. Dr. Meneely succeeds Dr. J. Edgar Park, who retired after 18 years as head of the 110-year-old women's college.

Reich Must Re-educate Self, New Head of Wheaton Believes

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTON, Mass., Aug. 5—The conviction that re-education of Germany must come from within the nation itself was expressed here today by Dr. A. Howard Meneely, new President of Wheaton College.

In taking over the presidency of Wheaton, which he assumed on Aug. 1, Dr. Meneely brings to his task the viewpoint of an historian as well as that of an educator. He feels that imposed re-education in Germany would defeat its own purpose.

"Our colleges and universities," he said in an interview, "cannot solve Germany's educational problem by sending over boatloads of American teachers. Our position is to support both financially and morally the liberal element inside the Reich that it may gain control of the state to destroy 'master race' ideas as well as much of the old German Kultur.

"France, however, and many of the other occupied countries need only financial aid for their educational reconstruction. They would highly resent any attempt on our part to impose foreign systems upon them," he added.

On the subject of American postwar education, Dr. Meneely remarked that there would be few changes in our institutions of higher learning. The liberal arts college, of which Wheaton is a typical example, will not be overshadowed by the vocational college even though the war has emphasized specialized training.

"It is imperative that one have the rich background of the liberal arts to be a well-rounded individual," he said.

Dr. Meneely comes from Dartmouth to assume the direction of the 110-year-old women's college of Wheaton. At Dartmouth he was Director of History of the Navy's V-12 educational program, and also head of the College's subcommittee on the postwar revision of the curriculum.

He, like Dr. J. Edgar Park, retired President of Wheaton, will not teach, but will devote his entire time to his work as head of the College.

Author of the book, "The War Department, 1861," published by Columbia University Press, Dr. Meneely has assisted in the preparation of many historical works concerning Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, and has contributed a number of articles to the Dictionary of American Biography.

He received his Bachelor's and Master's degrees at the University of Washington, Seattle, and his doctorate in history at Columbia.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Colonial—"3 Is a Family," comedy by Phoebe and Henry Ephron. Presented by John Golden. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Summer Theater

Brattle Hall, Cambridge—"Here's To Us," starring Jean Muir. Evenings 8:30. Saturday Matinee 2:30.

Music

Hatch Memorial Shell, Embankment Road—Esplanade Concert; Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30 p. m.

Films in Boston

Exeter — "Gaslight." Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:15, 5:35, 9:00. "Chip Off the Old Block." Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. 4:05, 7:30.

Fenway—"The Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 12:10, 3:00, 5:50, 8:40.

Keith Memorial—"Marine Raiders." Pat O'Brien, Robert Ryan, Ruth Hussey. 10:40, 1:45, 4:10, 6:55, 9:45. "Twilight On the Prairie." Eddie Quillan, Vivian Austin. 9:35, 12:30, 3:05, 5:50, 8:30.

Kenmore—"Desert Song." Dennis Morgan, Irene Manning. 1:00, 3:50, 5:40, 9:35. "Million Dollar Kid." East Side Kids. 2:25, 5:25, 8:20.

Majestic—"The Song of Bernadette." Jennifer Jones 9:45 a. m., 12:31, 3:15, 6, 8:45.

Metropolitan—"The Eve of St. Mark." Anne Baxter, William Eythe. 9:45, 12:45, 3:45, 6:45, 9:45. "Henry Aldrich's Little Secret," Jimmy Lydon. 11:25, 2:25, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Show Business." Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 9:10, 12:15, 3:20, 6:30, 9:35. "Yellow Canary," Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 10:45, 1:50, 5:00, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Bathing Beauty." Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 10:25, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 7:55, 10:10.

Paramount—"Story of Dr. Wassell," Gary Cooper. 9:40, 12:10, 2:45, 5:35, 8:35.

RKO-Boston — "The Impostor." Jean Gabin. 9:30, 12:00, 2:30, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00. Stage Show, 11:10, 1:40, 4:10, 6:40, 9:10.

Scollay—"The Adventures of Mark Twain." Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10:00, 1:40, 5:25, 9:05. "It Happened Tomorrow," 12:15, 3:55, 7:40.

State—"Bathing Beauty." Red Skelton, Esther Williams. 12:00, 2:30, 5:00, 7:30, 10:00.

South Station Theater—"Patrolling the Ether." "Hot Money." "Songs of the Range." "Colorful Colorado." "Important Business." "Battle Stations." Flicker Flashbacks.

Telepix—"Wearers of the Purple Heart." "FitzPatrick Visits Colorado." "Kid in Upper Four." Film Memories. Bugs Bunny. Vera Vague. Digest of World News. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown — "Gaslight." Ingrid Bergman, Charles Boyer. 2:25, 5:55, 9:25. "It Happened Tomorrow." Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 1:00, 4:25, 8:00.

Washington Street Olympia—"Adventures of Mark Twain." Fredric March, Alexis Smith. 10:25, 2:00, 5:30, 9:15. "It Happened Tomorrow." Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. 9:00, 12:34, 4:10, 7:50.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capitol: "Two Girls and a Sailor." Van Johnson, Jim Durante. "Yellow Canary." Anna Neagle, R. Greene. 1:45, 7:50.

Allston: "Action in Arabia." George Sanders, Virginia Bruce. "Pack Up Your Troubles." Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Shine On Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "The Scarlet Claw." Basil Rathbone.

Regent: "The Uninvited." Ruth Hussey, Ray Milland. "Henry Aldrich Plays Cupid." Jim Lydon, Vera Vague.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Passage to Marseille." H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Slightly Terrific." Leon Errol.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Gaslight." Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Chip Off the Old Block." Donald O'Connor. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Chip Off the Old Block." Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Man From Down Under." Charles Laughton, Binnie Barnes.

Coolidge Corner: "It Happened Tomorrow." Dick Powell, Linda Darnell. "Tampico." Edward G. Robinson.

Cleveland Circle: "Chip Off the Old Block." D. O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Ladies Courageous." Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "2 Girls and a Sailor." Van Johnson, G. DeHaven. "Night of Adventure." Tom Conway. Cont. 1-11.

Harvard: "Going My Way." Bing Crosby. 2, 8.

University: "Gaslight." Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Moon Over Las Vegas." Anne Gwynne, David Bruce. 1:30, 4:45, 8:00.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Shine On, Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. 3:15, 8:57. "Ghost Train." 2:00, 7:43.

Park: "Broadway Rhythm." George Murphy. "Goodnight Sweetheart." Bob Livingston, Ruth Terry.

HYDE PARK — Fairmount: "Gaslight." Charles Boyer, Ingrid Bergman. "Attack." Actual Battle of New Britain. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Shine On, Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Candlelight in Algeria." 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Uncertain Glory." Errol Flynn. 2:30, 8:15. "Up in Mabel's Room." Dennis O'Keefe. 4:10, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "Yellow Canary." Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:39, 4:47, 7:56. "Show Business." Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. 3:07, 6:16, 9:29.

Mystic: "The Monster Maker." J. Carroll Naish, Ralph Morgan. 2:12, 7:00, 9:45. "Shake Hands With Murder." Iris Adrian, Frank Jenks. 3:52, 8:32.

Strand: "Man From Down Under." Charles Laughton, B. Barnes. 3:04, 8:11. "Men On Her Mind." M. B. Hughes, E. Norris. 1:52, 6:50, 9:59.

Maplewood: "Charlie Chan in the Chinese Cat." Sidney Toler. 2:22, 8:22. "Timber Queen." Dick Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 3:42, 9:42.

Orpheum: "Two-Man Submarine." Tom Neal, Ann Savage. 2:10, 7:55. "The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. 3:15, 9:00.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Show Business." Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary." Anna Neagle, Richard Greene. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Going My Way." Bing Crosby. "Moocn Over Las Vegas." Ann Gwynne.

Pellaway: "The Uninvited." Ray Milland, Ruth Hussey. "The Navy Way." 1:30, 7:30.

MELROSE—Melrose: "Tender Comrade." Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Attack." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK—Colonial: "Pin-Up Girl." Joe E. Brown, Betty Grable. "Action in Arabia." Virginia Bruce, George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Tender Comrade." Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "The Falcon Out West." Tom Conway.

QUINCY—Quincy: "For Me and My Gal." Judy Garland. "Pilot Number Five." Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

Strand: "Chip Off the Old Block." Donald O'Connor, Peggy Ryan. "Ladies Courageous." Loretta Young, Geraldine Fitzgerald.

SOMERVILLE — Central: "Hey, Rookie." Ann Miller, Larry Parks. "Racket Man." Tom Neal, Jeanne Bates.

Strand: "Passage to Marseille." H. Bogart, M. Morgan. "Gildersleeve on Broadway." H. Peary, Billie Burke.

Capitol and Bail Square: "Shine on, Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. "Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo: "Broadway Rhythm." George Murphy, Ginny Simms. "Spider Woman." Basil Rathbone.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Silver Spurs." Roy Rogers. 2:05, 7:50. "Tender Comrade." Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. 3:21, 9:06.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Show Business." Eddie Cantor, George Murphy. "Yellow Canary." Anna Neagle, Richard Greene.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Nne Girls." Ann Harding, Jinx Falkenberg. "Her Rookie." Ann Miller, Larry Parks.

Coolidge: "Shine On, Harvest Moon." Ann Sheridan, Dennis Morgan. Short Subjects and News.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community: "Destination Tokyo." Cary Grant, John Garfield.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Tender Comrade." Ginger Rogers, Robert Ryan. "Falcon Out West." Tom Conway, Barbara Hale.

WEYMOUTH—Drive-In Theater: "Margin For Error." Joan Bennett, Milton Berle. "Time to Kill." Lloyd Nolan, Heather Angel. Dusk to midnight.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Rationing." Wallace Beery, M. Main. "Address Unknown." Paul Lukas, Madie Christians.

Gas Coupons: A-11 Copies Flood Boston

Within the past 24 hours 150,000 cleverly printed counterfeit gasoline ration coupons of the A-11 series have been thrown into the Boston area gasoline market and another 50,000 have appeared in Worcester, according to the Office of Price Administration.

Fred H. Moore, Executive Secretary of the Massachusetts Retail Gasoline Dealers Association, this noon publicly urged gasoline dealers to refuse to accept any A-11 coupons that are not attached to A-12 coupons. "In this way we can," said Mr. Moore, "lick this racket if we want to."

He added the warning that swift suspension would follow any traffic in the counterfeit coupons, whether knowingly or ignorantly done and whether by dealer or consumer. He pointed to the fact that 50 dealers a month in Massachusetts alone are being forcibly put out of business by OPA because they were found guilty of dealing in counterfeit coupons.

A gasoline situation "as bad now as it has ever been since the start of the war," has resulted from issuance of a flood of the nearly perfect counterfeit A-11 ration coupons, the OPA said.

Resembling the coupons which become valid Aug. 9, these counterfeits are said to be the best ever printed and therefore immensely dangerous.

There are imperfections in them, however, OPA enforcement chief John J. Galgay of Massachusetts points out. For instance, a genuine sheet of coupons contains 40 coupons, 5 each of the A-9, A-10, and other classifications. The bogus coupons are in sheets all of the A-11 type. The counterfeits bear a pale yellow watermark on the reverse side, which will react properly to an acid test. Genuine coupons have an invisible watermark.

Myer Z. Kolodny, New England regional enforcement attorney, warned that a possible 1,000,000 gallons of gasoline a day will be drained from the legitimate market unless all the coupons are discovered and their source cut off before Aug. 9.

The bogus 3-gallon coupons are being sold to gasoline dealers at 48 cents apiece. The dishonest dealers are in turn charging 49 to 50 cents a gallon for the "black market" gasoline they obtain as a result.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Beef, Cheese, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8 through Z8 and A5 through C5, now valid and worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red tokens may be used as change.

Cooking fats and oils and most meats, except beef, steaks and roasts, now point free. Canned fish also point free.

Canned Goods — Blue stamps A8 through Z8, and also A5 through F5, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Sugar—Stamps 30, 31, and 32 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Fuel Oil — Period 4 and 5 coupons now valid; expire Sept. 30. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

New Period 1 coupons may be used as soon as received from ration board.

Gasoline "A"—No. 10A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire Aug. 8.

Serially numbered B3, B4, C3, and C4 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be indorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamps 1 and 2 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair each. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves — Certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires — New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "B" and "C" gasoline ration book holders. "A" book holders now eligible for used tires. Tubes now ration free.

George B. Dorr

BAR HARBOR, Maine, Aug. 5 (AP)—George B. Dorr, botanist, who passed on here today, was affectionately known as the "father" of Acadia National Park which he superintended.

A Harvard graduate, Mr. Dorr was a native of Jamaica Plain, section of Boston, and one of the original owners of the 10,000 acres constituting the park on fashionable Mt. Desert Island, once the site of the first French Mission in the United States.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:20 a. m.—Mail Bag Hour. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

London—5:30 p. m.—"The British Tommy." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—English Period. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—American Eagle in Britain. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

Caracas—9:33 p. m.—Rhumba Orchestra. YVSRN, 6.26 meg., 48.4 m.

London—10:15 p. m.—Country Magazine. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.; GRC, 2.68 meg., 104.2 m.

Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—"Orquesta Progresista." TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Sunday, August 6

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLQ2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.

Chungking—10:00 a. m.—World News in English. XGOY, 9.64 meg., 31.1 m.

London—6:00 p. m.—BBC Symphony Orchestra, Sir Adrian Boult, conductor. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.

London—7:00 p. m.—"Framley Parsonage." GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.

Caracas—7:15 p. m.—Dance Music. YVSRN, 6.26 meg., 48.4 m.

Guatemala—8:00 p. m.—Military Band. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

London—8:00 p. m.—North American Guest Night—a talk. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.

London—8:45 p. m.—Britain Sings by Harold Birks, conductor. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.

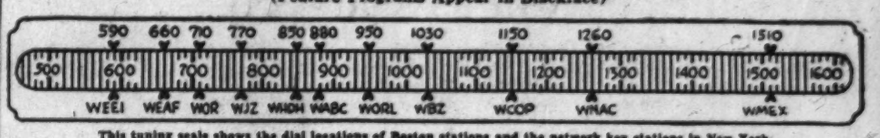
London—9:15 p. m.—Sunday Service. GRH, 9.82 meg., 30.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Guatemala—9:30 p. m.—Opera. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
12:00	Theater of Today:	American Marches; News	News; Marvin Behrens,	Francis Cronin; console	Musical program
12:15	Ed Jerome, guest	Jean Evans, songs	Consumer Time	News service	Musical program; News
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	Farm and Home Makers	Everything for the Girls	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; Frances Dee	Farm and Home Makers	Emil Bores, J. Johnston	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	John Metcalf's Hymnal	"Here's to Youth"; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian melodies
1:15	tion: dr.; News	Something for the Girls	'School, a Wartime Job"	Billy Rogers' Orch.	"Kick Conga"
1:30	Country Journal	"Memorable Music"	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	'Luncheon With Salvy'	Vincent Lopez' Orch	Parade of Bands; news
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Old Ballads	Army Air Forces Band	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Dance Lineup
2:15	Natural science	American Red Cross	Army Air Forces Band	ington Senators b'ball	Dance Lineup; Sports
2:30	News service	Radio Pals	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports program
2:45	Across Caribbean	Newscast	Weekend Function	ington Senators b'ball	Music; News; Sports
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	News; "21 Stars"; Army	Weekend Function	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Sports program
3:15	speaker; music	show; music; dr.; gals	Weekend Function	ington Senators b'ball	News service
3:30	"Visiting Hour"	"ABC's of OPA"	"Music on Display"	Boston Red Sox-Wash-	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Visiting Hour"	Civil Service Program	"Music on Display"	ington Senators b'ball	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Sampson Naval	Saturday Review, with	Adventures in Research	Bob Strong's Orch	Lawrence Welk's Orch.
4:15	Parade; News	Horace Heidt's Orch.	Barbara & the Boys	"The Air Lane Trio"	Will Bradley's Orch
4:30	Sports comments	Saturday Review with	Sports comments	Musical Roundup	Larry Clinton's Orch
4:45	London Report	Horace Heidt's Orch	Rhythm Workshop	Musical Roundup	Dolly Dawn's Orch
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	Headline News Joseph	"Your America"; Lee	Navy Bulletin Board;	Glen Gray's Orch
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	Stopak's Orch.; Robert	Kopp, cond.; guests	Glen Gray's Orch	Earl Hines' Orch
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Kitain, violinist; guest	"Story to Order"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	Dick Jurgens' Orch
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Nancy Martin, songs	"Starring Curt Massey"	Lee Castle's Orchestra	News service
6:00	Page One: News	Dinner concert	News; Steve Burke	News service	Sports; Dance music
6:15	People's Platform	Newscast	Symphony of Melody	Digest; Snapshots	Dance music
6:30	Postwar Japan	Jerry Sears Presents	Sports Roundup	K. Smith; T. Collins; or.	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	'Something for Girls'	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	"It's Maritime"	Baseball scores; Music	"They Call Me Joe"; dr.	"American Eagle in	James Melton, songs
7:15	"It's Maritime"	Leland Stowe, comment	"An Italian Democrat"	Britain"; interviews	News service
7:30	"Industrial Rela-	Jarmila Novotna; Jim-	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Musical comedy songs
7:45	tions Re'ndiable"	mie Newell; J Blackton	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Lani McIntyre's Orch	Bill Dooley's Orch
8:00	Kenny Baker Show;	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Frank Singiser, news	Religious program
8:15	guest, Dale Evans	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose'; com.	Bob Stanley's Orch	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.;	Author's Playhouse; dr.	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitzky, con.	"Doc. Mellhorn"	'The Cisco Kid'; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Mozart Festival; Ruth	National Barn Dance;	"Court of the Moon";	Class'l Album; Thomas;
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Posselt, violin soloist;	variety; Joe Kelly, mc	music-drama; B. Foote;	Excerpts from Mignon
9:30	Or.; soloists	Stan Kenton's Orch.	"Can You Top This";	Ruth Slater; Virginia	Class'l Album; Thomas;
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance orchestra; Quiz	comedy; songs; orch.	Haskins; H. Weber Or.	Excerpts from Mignon
10:00	"Serenade"; music	Guy Lombardo's Or. in	Patay Kelly; Barry	R. A. Gunnison, news	News Service
10:15	Correction, Please;	"Musical Autographs";	Wood, mc.; T. Mitchell	'Shady Valley Barn	Andy Kirk's Orch
10:30	Jay C. Flippen, mc	Army Service Forces	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Dance; Var. musical;	Hal McIntyre's Orch
10:45	Basil O'Connor	Present; drama; talks	billy show; W Ford mc	George Wood, m. c.	Artie Shaw's Orch
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Lou Breese's Orch
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Off the Record	Frank DeVol's Orch	Bob Crosby's Orch
11:30	Dean Hudson's Or.	Fishermen's program	'I Sustain the Wings'; dr	Louis Prima's Orch	Day's End; music
11:45	Dean Hudson's Or.	Concert in Miniature	Welc'me Traveler Home	Louis Prima's Orch	Day's End; News

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100w
8:00	News; "Melodies"	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Religious program	Newscast	News service, Weather	of the Air; speakers	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Evangelical Hour; speak-	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle; Lullabies	"The Breakfast Table"	er; quartet; soloist	News service	News; Farm & Home
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. Power Biggs, or-	Judea Hour	Church School of Air	Religious program	Sunday Morning Serv-
9:30	gan recital	Judea Hour	NBC String Quartet	Religious program	ices
9:45	News service	Judea Hour	Religious program	Religious program	Morning Melodies
10:00	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Morning Melodies
10:15	Church of the Air	Israel's Music & Drama	"Bible Highlights"	Radio Bible Class	Music in the Modern
10:30	Wings Over Jordan;	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner; recordings
10:45	Hymns; spirituals	Services; speaker	Words and Music	"Symphonietta"	Service of The Mother
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Park Street Church	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Service from Cathedral	Church, The First
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Services; speaker	Rhapsody of the Rockies	Church of St. Paul	Church of Christ,
11:30	Invitation to Learn-	Park Street Church	Labor Speaks	Service from Cathedral	Scientist, in Boston,
11:45	ing; guest spkrs	Services; speaker	Marion Loveridge, songs	Church of St. Paul	Massachusetts
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Review'g Stand: Forum,	News service
12:15	I T M'Donald, news	Newscast	Music at Noon	"Postwar Jobs"	Frances Langford, songs
12:30	Transatlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday	Stradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Baltimore, Md.	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Old Village Choir	News service	News service	New Balbo Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	NBC Piano-Cello Recital	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Burl Ives, songs	Cavalcade of Song	U. Chicago Roundtable:	Music Without Words	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	Papacy and the Peace	Music Without Words	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	Dangerously Yours:	Cavalcade of Song	"Sunday Spotlight"	The Sky Riders'; Serv-	Three-Quarter Time
2:15	Victor Jory, dr.	Cavalcade of Song	Something for the Girls	icemen's quiz show	Three-Quarter Time
2:30	World News Today	Sammy Kaye's Orch	Lee Sweetland, baritone;	Billy Rogers' Orch.	Christian Science Pro-
2:45	World News; Songs	Sammy Kaye's Or. News	orchestra; chorus; talk	Billy Rogers' Orch.	gram; talk; music
3:00	N Y Philharmonic:	Music in Review	World News; Upton	This Is Fort Dix'; con-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Dimitri Mitropou-	Music; Leland Stowe	Close; Roy Shield's Or.	ducted by Tom Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	los, cond.; Sibe-	Message of Israel	'The Army Hour'; pick-	'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
3:45	lius Program:	Message of Israel	ups from Training Cen-	'Mysterious Traveler'; dr	Religious program
4:00	Isaac Stern, violin	"Drifting & Dreaming"	ters throughout the	Lutheran Hour	Treasury Varieties Mu-
4:15	soloist; D minor	"Drifting & Dreaming"	world; speakers	Lutheran Hour	sical Show; concert
4:30	Eleanor Steber;	Annamary Dickey, Wm.	Lands of the Free; dr.	"Thanks to America";	band; soloists; pian-
4:45	Percy Faith, con.	Hargrave, Pellet'r's Or.	'Cong'si of North'; news	Jean Merrill; Orch.	ists; speaker
5:00	Family Hour; Ei-	Mary Small Revue	NBC Symphony Orch.;	"Green Valley, U.S.A.";	Gilbert and Sullivan
5:15	leen Farrell;

Fall and Winter Vegetables Can Stretch Victory Crops

Your Victory Garden

By the Garden Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Four fall and winter vegetables which are not so familiar to the Victory Gardener as some of the others and which can come into the garden picture now by way of lengthening the season, are kale, Chinese cabbage, endive, and winter radishes.

Kale is an important crop for autumn seeding in home gardens because it will stand severe frosts. It is a kind of cabbage that does not produce a head, but has a profusion of erect, curled crisp leaves which may be cooked like spinach. The tender inside leaves are also delicious when used raw in the salad bowl. In the home garden the leaves may be harvested a few at a time, but when grown for the market the whole plant is cut.

The culture of kale is the same as for cabbage. Set out plants if you can get them or if your garden location is particularly exposed. Seeds planted now should come to harvest in late September or October, the young plants being transplanted in about four weeks. It likes cool weather, plenty of moisture, and a well drained, fertile soil. The rows should be 30 inches apart, and the plants after thinning, 15 to 18 inches apart in the rows. As you thin out young plants they can be used in the salad bowl. Cultivate to keep down weeds, preferably in the morning as for cabbage, and hand-weed as the plants grow larger. Insects which attack cabbage attack kale, the most important being the cabbage worms, and the aphis. Control with rotenone.

"Chinese Cabbage"

Chinese cabbage is not really a cabbage at all, but is of the mustard family. Celery cabbage is its market garden name. It resembles Cos or romaine lettuce, with green outside leaves around a lighter colored midrib. The inside blanched leaves and this midrib have a delicate celery-lettuce flavor. The inside leaves are good in salad. The midrib also makes a good creamed vegetable. The outside leaves can be used either raw or cooked. Harvesting is done when the plant is full grown, its stem cut at the base, like a cabbage.

Chancing on a late killing frost, say Oct. 15, seeds put in around this week end should come to harvest in time. Wong Bok is a short, quick-maturing variety, producing a head from 10 to 14 inches high and between six and seven inches in diameter. The soil should be well drained and rich, and plenty of water must be available. Pests are the same as for cabbage and kale. Chinese cabbage may be stored for three or four weeks after cutting, and has even kept for two months.

Endive planted this week end should mature about the third week in September, and is hardy to early frosts. It makes a good fall salad crop and is pretty for garnishing. Young plants can be transplanted into other parts of the garden when thinning the row; and, later on, some of the more mature plant can be transplanted into a box in a cool part of the cellar and kept growing until about Christmas time. As freezing weather approaches, the plants in the garden can be protected with a mulch of winter covering and will prove usable into the winter.

What Endive Takes

It wants well-drained fertile soil as in the cases of all vegetables discussed today, and plenty of water. Some gardeners tie the leaves together with a soft string, yarn, or raffia to blanche the heart, a process taking about three weeks. The broad-leafed Batavian is sometimes called escarolle. The best varieties for fall and winter are the green curled and the fringed.

Few Victory Gardeners seem to know the winter radish, and the seeds are hard to find except in the regular seed stores. Three varieties are the Scarlet China, a China Rose Winter; the White Chinese, a Celestial, and the Round Black Spanish. Of these, Scarlet China is the quickest growing. It is four to five inches long, scarlet with crisp white flesh. White Chinese is a little longer, white, and milder. Black Spanish is globular, and practically black on the outside, with an inside that is white, crisp and pungent.

Winter Radishes

Aug. 15 is not too late even north of Boston to sow these winter radishes, according to the New Hampshire agricultural extension experts. They should grow steadily and rapidly, the soil kept loose and clear around them, and should be watered through dry spells. They may be harvested for storage, also, and kept into the early winter. Their chief insect enemy is the cabbage maggot, which works into the root, but unless cabbages are grown near by these are not likely to be troublesome.

The Milan turnip is another vegetable that can be started as late as Aug. 15, according to these same experts. It makes an excellent sweet turnip in the fall, and can be stored successfully up to Christmas time.

Cambridge Asks Its Taxpayers What Postwar Work They Plan

A new approach to postwar planning is being made by the City of Cambridge which this week sent out with its tax bills questionnaire-cards asking for information regarding the building, expansion and repair plans of its citizens and property owners.

Faced with a dearth of information about property owners' postwar intentions, the City Manager's office is asking that private citizens, industry, and commerce signify as nearly as they can the following: cost of planned increases in property, approximate cost of new plumbing or heating, planned painting, carpentry and masonry work, and other expansion or repair work.

Information about the number of employees now engaged and the estimated number which will be required in the postwar period is being requested of industries, and an estimate of the amount of contemplated new building is being sought.

"The City is making plans for rebuilding streets, erecting needed additional municipal buildings, installing additional water lines and sewers," John B. Atkinson, City Manager, said in a card accompanying the questionnaire, "but no one wants to bring our veterans back only to WPA jobs."

He said that "naturally our first duty is to provide permanent employment with satisfactory wages for our 12,000 veterans, but we must also think of those 25,000 persons who are working in war plants in Cambridge to provide the supplies our boys need."

"We estimate," said the City Manager, "that there is more than enough work awaiting men in Cambridge if we can but assemble these facts and prepare the way."

Veterans Critical Of Claim Handling

Lack of foresight in Government handling of war veterans' disability claims is being charged by the Disabled American Veterans of Massachusetts who are currently holding a three-day conference in Boston.

In a statement at the opening session yesterday, William J. Dodd of Jersey City, N. J., Past National Commander of the D. A. V., declared that less than 10 per cent of all disabled veterans of this war have received satisfactory treatment from the Veterans' Administration.

Veterans are left stranded, he charged, while Administration officials argue that conditions precipitating their discharge from the armed forces were present before induction. "If these men were well enough to be drafted," said Mr. Dodd, "and to be trained and equipped to fight, they are worthwhile taking care of with compensation or pensions until they are able to rehabilitate themselves."

The State convention closes tomorrow with business meetings and an election of officers.

New Maine WAC Officer

PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 5 (AP) —First Lieut. Jean W. Donaghy, New Hampshire District Commander of Women's Army Corps recruiting since May, 1943, was named recently to a similar post in Maine, succeeding Capt Beth M. Doyle, advanced to WAC Liaison Officer for Maine.

Soundproofing Worcester Turnpike

By a Staff Photographer

Engineers Start on Long-Delayed Job

Workmen busy with pneumatic drills are here seen shaving the crumbling top-surface in Brookline down to depth of two inches. Top will be resurfaced with black asphalt to cushion noise of roaring tires and thus add greatly to the composure of near-by residents.

Experts Begin To Take Roar Out of Pike

Continued from Page 1

ber with the stony top-surfa e left as the concrete disintegrated.

It is anticipated that this wartime repair project, one of the largest to be undertaken by the State Department, will be only the beginning of a general overhauling job on the northern terminus of the Worcester Turnpike as far as Wellesley.

As far back as 1941 the Department was solicited by members of the Brookline Board of Selectmen to get this project of soundproofing underway for purposes of maintaining property value somewhat along the Pike.

Sounding Board

The scaling road was described then as a sounding board carrying the roar of traffic into one of the town's finest residential districts of palatial estates.

Reasons for the disintegration of the road are as varied and hazy today on the 10th anniversary of the Turnpike completion as they were six years ago when a Massachusetts Institute of Technology professor was asked to survey the Pike at a cost of some $30,000.

But all that is so much water under the dam. Brookline and the State Department are now more interested in fixing the surface than they are in the issue of how the surface got to its present stage of crumbling so quickly.

Highway officials state that a black-top surface will reduce the wheel roar by at least 40 per cent. And Brookline authorities state that it will get the road back to the type that it should have been oriignally, that is, a residential roadbed designed to cushion rather than to magnify the noise of passing traffic.

Returned Vets Tell How Treasured Paper Is Reused

Uses to which men in service abroad put paper, a very scarce commodity, were described last night at the Boston United Service Organizations by several boys returned from the battle fronts. They all gave unanimous indorsement to the wastepaper drives in Boston.

"We developed a system of reusing the cartons and wrapping paper for sending old clothing and wornout equipment back to the 'good old country,'" Private Arthur Woodward, of Kenosha, Wis., said, who has just returned from a year in Greenland. An antiaircraft gunner, Private Woodward explained that everything used there came in cartons.

Alexander McElwain, assistant director of the Boston U. S. O., who had driven an ambulance in France, Africa, and Italy for three years, told how old cartons and newspapers were used in the hospitals to keep patients warm. Papers were shoved underneath the mattresses, he said, and sometimes spread over the patients.

"In Italy the civilian shortage of paper was so great that natives would beg for wrapping paper and cartons of any description," Mr. McElwain explained. "In the trenches old cartons were constantly in use to provide dry footing and for bedcovers when the men had nothing else to put over them," he said.

Gene R. Arcudi, of Los Angeles, who served on destroyed patrol duty in Europe, said that newspapers were the most important morale builders, next to letters, from home.

N. E. Provides $421,000 Of Relief Gifts to Russia

Gifts equal to $421,000 have been given the people of Russia by the people of New England during the past six months, according to a report just issued by Dr. Hugh Cabot, chairman of the Massachusetts Committee of Russian War Relief.

Throughout the United States, the gifts of cash and other goods total $13,715,070.99 for the same period. Since Jan. 1, the United States has sent nearly $9,500,000 worth of goods to the Soviet Union, and an additional $4,500,000 worth are currently being prepared and packed in two major warehouses in New York City and Portland, Oregon, for shipment.

Air Transport Organized For Two-Way Soldier Trips

By Albert D. Hughes

Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

PRESQUE ISLE, Maine, Aug. 5 —A current highly important role of the Air Transport Command—in reverse—flying wounded soldiers back from Normandy and Italy to hospitals in the United States today was emphasized when a group of newspapermen and women were permitted to visit and interview wounded soldiers at the hospital of the Army Air Base here.

The soldier interviews came in the course of the first press trip through the continental American bases of the A. T. C. which compose the North Atlantic Division. Flying in a Curtiss "Commando" C-46 transport of the A. T. C., the group left La Guardia Field, New York, terminal of the North Atlantic Division, on Wednesday, for Grenier Field, Manchester, N. H. Here the group was joined by Boston and Manchester newspaper writers. The party inspected Grenier Field and paused overnight.

Presque Isle Base

Yesterday the group flew from Manchester to Presque Isle, Maine, northernmost base of the A. T. C. and "jumping off" point to Europe. After an inspection of Presque Isle the group was then flown to Dow Field, Bangor, Maine, another A. T. C. base.

At Presque Isle it was pointed out that wounded soldiers landed there are those able only to withstand the air journey from overseas. At a proper stage in their recovery these men are taken to general hospitals in areas nearer their homes.

The La Guardia operation of A. T. C. it was explained, includes the movements of wartime cargo, passengers, and mail, to the United Kingdom and Africa. Passengers may include American military personnel, Allied officers, and enlisted men American and Allied government representatives, War Department employees, civilian technicians, war correspondents, and field service workers.

At Grenier Field

At Grenier Field, however, emphasis is solely directed upon the processing of tactical personnel and planes. Here the methods by which air crews are readied for their trip overseas to the battlefronts were explained to the group. Its Engineering Section, for instance, takes care of all service faults in military aircraft which are reported on "gripe sheets" by the technical members of the flight crews.

Flight crews, it was explained, received orientation instruction in maps and paper work, are checked by the medical section, and their clothes and equipment are checked and inspected. All missing clothing and equipment is replaced.

In the personal affairs section, men take care of insurance matters, assignments of power-of-attorney and related matters. Then they receive billeting cards which assign them rooms in the barracks. Though the men are not permitted to leave the field, everything possible is done both by field personnel and the Red Cross to see that they are well cared for.

In fact, Col. John I. Moore, Commanding Officer of the base, paid a very fine tribute to civilian activities in Manchester which have been directed toward the comfort of the men on the field.

Civic Interest

"Anytime we have wanted or needed anything here," Calanel Moore said, "all we have had to do is to let it be known and Manchester people have gone to bat for us." He explained that a number of day rooms on the field have been decorated and otherwise made comfortable through local civilian effort.

After their own processing flight crews later receive general "briefing," or instruction on their overseas journey. Before their departure in the morning the crews are also given a weather "briefing" for their flight course.

Presque Isle, it was explained, is also an important center for both tactical and transport aircraft operations. One of its more interesting phases, however, is its Arctic Search and Rescue Section, which to date, it was disclosed, has saved more than 100 men from the Arctic weather and privations.

At Dow Field in Bangor, operations are primarily concerned with the movement of tactical ships to the European theater. Flying Fortresses, Liberators, Marauders, and Havocs come through here in large numbers. All are loaded with mail and cargo bound for overseas, and gassed up for their long journey over the ocean.

City Playgrounds Close Sept. 2 And Are Due to Reopen Sept. 11

Boston's playgrounds will close on Sept. 2 and not reopen until Sept. 11. This week-long end-of-summer closing is customary as is another week in the spring. Boys' and girls' workers throughout the City are protesting that it is dangerous to closs these areas of supervised play at any time.

On the other hand, the Boston School Committee's Recreation Department declares that the playground teachers need a "breather" and the Department itself needs at least a week to get reorganized for the coming season.

Time for Readjustment

A spokesman for the School Committee pointed out today that most of the supervisors appointed to the playgrounds during the summer are either teachers on temporary assignment who must be reassigned for the fall, or students still in the teachers' colleges who will return to classes. A week, he declared, is none too long to readjust these assignments. An attempt is continuously made to keep teachers and student-teachers in playgrounds near their home or their college.

The School Committee also feels that on its present budget it can keep more playgorunds open for longer periods during the summer by these lay-off intervals.

Longer Hours Favored

Nevertheless, the fight for longer playground hours is constantly gaining strength among certain civic agencies, as well as among the City's children's agencies. The belief is growing—apparently confirmed by experience year after year—that playgrounds should be open not only from 9:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. as at present during the summer, but all evening as well, since their chief value is in keeping children off the street corners.

During the next session of the State Legislature renewed efforts will probably be made to achieve not only this but several other reforms in the city's recreation setup. The Massachusetts Civic League and the Boston League of Women Voters are among the powerful groups that will be behind the move.

Chinese Consulate Gets Full Status

The Chinese Vice-Consulate at Boston has been elevated to the status of Consulate, the Chinese Government announced today.

Kung-shou Wang, who opened the Vice-Consulate here on March 1, 1944, now becomes Consul. He is the first official representative of the Chinese Republic in Boston.

In entering the diplomatic service, Mr. Wang has followed in the footsteps of his uncle, C. T. Wang, who was China's Ambassador to Washington in 1937 and 1938.

The Chinese Consul at Boston is a native of Shanghai and a graduate of St. John's University there. Before coming to the United States, he was secretary of the Weihaiwei Municipal Government.

Mr. Wang, before coming to Boston, served as a secretary in the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

National Grange to Meet

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 5—The 78th annual convention of the National Grange, oldest and largest of the national farm organizations, will be held in Winston-Salem, N. C., Nov. 15 to 23, it is announced by Charles M. Gardner, Managing Editor of the National Grange Magazine, and Publicity Director. Attendance from 36 states is expected.

Modernized Sailor's Rest Ready in Fall

Log of the Port of Boston

Remodeling of the building that has been the Boston home of the Sailor's Rest for 52 years—a realization of the officers of the Boston Seaman's Friend Society, Inc., for a decade or more—is under way today and the modernizing and enlarging process is expected to be completed this coming fall.

Situated at 287 Hanover Street, the Rest has been located on the second and third floors, but now the first floor has been taken over where stores, with their business signs, once existed. A game room, library, auditorium, and cafeteria with modern kitchen are on the street floor. A large club or lounge room, offices for the secretary and treasurer, and several bedrooms are on the second floor. The third floor remains virtually as it was excepting for space formerly used for offices that were moved to the second floor.

Established 117 years ago in a sail loft, the Sailor's Rest offers a home to transient seamen from the world over, irrespective of race, color, creed, or rank. Free meals and lodgings for seamen temporarily unable to pay for accommodations are usually repaid later on. For those who can pay, the charge for bed and board is 75 cents a day, said to be less than half the cost.

Meals and lodgings were furnished to 5,000 in the fiscal year ended April 30, 1944. Many more seafaring men visited the Rest during the year. Magazine distribution reached seamen on 1,115 ships during the year, with 72,000 magazines and 10,000 books supplied. There were at least 36 nationalities present in the hall of the Rest during the year, including Chinese, Cuban, German exiles, Laplanders, Malayan, Maltese, and San Blas Indian.

Lucius E. Thayer of Boston is President of the corporation and Gardiner E. Thorpe is Superintendent.

Bemis Back for Visit

Lieut. Commander Edmond F. Bemis, former commercial agent at the Boston office of the United States Department of Commerce, was in Boston this week, enjoying a furlough from the Navy duties he has pursued for some time now. He was welcomed at his former office and among the shipping and industrial interests.

To Discuss Ecuador

Business firms interested in trade with Ecuador will be given the opportunity to discuss the situation personally with Howard H. Tewksbury, United States Commercial Attaché at Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 16, 17 and 18, at the Boston office of the Department of Commerce in the Custom House. Mr. Tewksbury is a native of Westboro, Mass., and a graduate of the Roxbury Latin School and Harvard College. He has been in foreign service since 1921, attached to the United States Embassies or Legations at Cuba, Argentina, Guatemala, El Salvador, and Honduras.

Providence Resignation

After service with the Providence, R. I., Chamber of Commerce for the past 30 years, E. C. Southwick, well-known in New England traffic, transportation and export circles, has resigned to join the Providence Port Authority, recently organized with seven members to handle matters affecting the Port of Providence.

New Shipping Concern

A new company in the shipping field of Boston has just been organized by two transportation experts just released from service in the United States Army. The company is the Universal Ship Supply Company, which will specialize in deck and engine equipment, supplies, hardware, construction materials for old and new ships, and similar items. C. F. Collins who recently was Senior Production Expediter, Army Transportation Corps, handling army, ship, and rail building, is back of the new company, Associated with him is Walter H. Chalmers, formerly with the United States Maritime Commission and the Army Transportation Corps. **Leon Stone**

Soldier Ballots Due Soon

Massachusetts election officials of the Commonwealth's 351 cities and towns will receive soldier ballots within 10 days, in order to send them overseas and to the military and naval camps within the United States, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, announced yesterday.

Seven Bay State Spars Get New Duties to Release Men

War Activities of New England

Seven Bay State Spars have completed their boot training at the United States Coast Guard Training Station, Palm Beach, and have been assigned duties releasing men for sea duty, according to announcements from the station.

Spar Beatrice Viggiano of Fitchburg, Seaman, Second Class has been assigned to New York as a "Coxswain striker." Another Seaman, Second Class, Ann McDonnell of West Springfield also is on duty in New York.

Assignment to Washington as a draftsman was given to Seaman, Second Class, Miriam Madenigian of Medford. Active duty at the Coast Guard headquarters in Washington was given to Seaman, Second Class, Ruth Robinson of Mattapan.

With a brother, Corp. William J. Forster, Jr., serving with the Army overseas, Seaman, Second Class, Eugenia Forster of East Boston was assigned to New York for active duty. A former Air-Raid Warden in Fitchburg, Seaman, Second Class, Helen Daly, has been assigned to New York as a "coxswain striker." Another Spar going to New York for active duty is Seaman, Second Class, Phyllis Bradway of Springfield.

Seaside Recruiting

Completing their recruiting drive on Cape Cod, the WAC recruiters will locate centers by eight Bay State seaside resorts during the month of August according to an announcement from Capt. Anne B. Cowan chief of the Women's Army Corps Recruiting Branch, First Service Command.

Temporary headquarters to furnish information to would-be Wacs and accept enlistments have been set up at Revere, Nantasket, Swampscott, Scituate, Marshfield, Ipswich, Gloucester, and Rockport. Object of this arrangement is to bring the opportunities or service with the fast-growing corps to the residents and visitors who swell the population of these vacation spots during the summer season.

Wacs Keep in 'Pink'

Are Wacs retaining the high peak of fitness reached during their basic training at Fort Oglethorpe, Georgia? The answer to this question is being sought in Boston this week by Capt. Brenda B. Boynton of Dorchester, who is physical director at the southern camp where all New England Wacs are sent for their basic training. Captain Boynton urges all Wacs to keep in "tip-top shape." "We all have so much pride in our Corps that we all want to look the best at all times," said the captain.

Promotion and Citation

A promotion and a decoration for Bay State airmen is reported from the Ninth Air Force operating in the European theater of war. John H. Lee of Dorchester, serving as an assistant crew chief, has been made a sergeant by Maj. Harold G. Shook, commanding the P-47 Thunderbolt Fighter Squadron to which the sergeant is assigned.

The Distinguished Flying Cross has been awarded to Capt. Austin Nielsen of Boston, navigator with a large formation of Marauder bombers.

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Russian Army Reported Fighting in East Prussia

Continued from Page 1

for the eastern part of East Prussia between the Rivers Inster and Angerapp and the Masurian Lakes.

While the battle for Warsaw to the south raged inside and out of the old Polish Capital, the Red Army flung strong cavalry forces across two water barriers in a smashing drive to within 30 miles of Krakow, the last big city stronghold of the Germans barring invasion of German Silesia.

A Transocean radiocast from Berlin said "heavy fighting is going on against Soviet formations which have broken through on the East Prussian border north of Wirballen (Virbalis)."

Virbalis is a frontier post about a mile from the East Prussian frontier. The village itself is two or three miles from the station on the main railway between Kaunas, former Capital of Lithuania, and Königsberg, largest city of East Prussia.

It is in this area that the Russians have been reported shelling East Prussian territory for several days.

"Smoke floats over German lands and we can smell things burning," said a Pravda eyewitness report published in Moscow which told of burning East Prussian towns.

Russian forces surmounted the pair of obstacles presented by the Vistula tributaries, the Nida and Wistoka, and gained strong positions for further attacks from the northeast and east of Krakow.

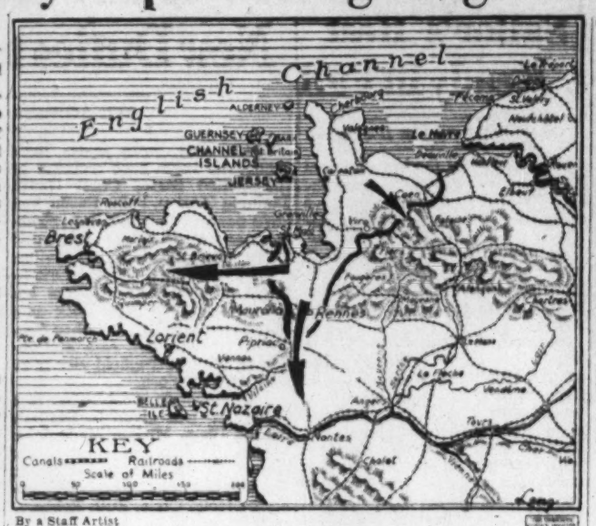
Fanning out along the Nida, Red Army troops were only 75 miles from German Silesia.

The left flank of Marshal Konstantin K. Rokossovsky's First White Russian Army and the right flank of Marshal Ivan S. Konev's Ukrainian Command were linked in the vicinity of Szczucin, on the Upper Vistula, for a concerted assault on the southern anchorage of Hitler's Reich.

Tarnow, a junction of four rail lines 45 miles east of Krakow, was outflanked seriously by the Russian advances.

The Germans, frantically determined to turn Krakow into a defensive hedgehog position, rushed reserves from garrisons in Czechoslovakia.

Military reports indicated the Russian advance through the valley of the Upper Vistula, which reached the pace of more than 20 miles a day this week, was bound to slow down at the outer defenses of Krakow, but Red Army generals were expected to have the city under siege soon.



By a Staff Artist

Americans and British Gain

Arrows on left show where American troops are overrunning the Breton Peninsula and shattering the German left flank, and arrow on right indicates site of British advance which threatens to force a general German withdrawal to the Seine.

North France:

Americans Unchecked In Brittany Thrusts

American troops swarmed over half of the Breton Peninsula, thrusting nearly to the port of Nantes at its base and advancing to within 75 miles of Brest at its tip.

To the north in Normandy, German troops were in a general withdrawal from the whole Odon-Orne Valley southwest of Caen. The thrust by British and Canadian troops there was bringing closer a possible major German retreat to the Seine River 70 miles to the east and the opening of the way to Paris.

Giving up 50 square miles of territory in a five-mile retreat, the Germans below the Canadian sector were declared in a front dispatch to be moving their forces back and forth in great confusion. A Canadian officer at the front said: "The enemy is now extremely windy. He is trying desperately to provide some kind of a bolt hole for himself. These are moves of desperation."

After six days of battling, British troops knocked loose Villers-Bocage, the keystone of the German defenses west of the Orne River, and took at least 15 towns and villages.

Advancing on an eight-mile front, the Tommies swarmed into evacuated Villers-Bocage and captured Noyers, Esquay, Evrecy, and Hills 112 and 113—all points the Germans had fought for weeks to hold.

The fall of Villers-Bocage left the Nazis with the choice of either pulling out or running the risk of having their forces trapped in a V-shaped wedge between the Odon and Orne Rivers extending from Evrecy northeastward toward Caen.

The Allied Supreme Headquarters communique confirmed that Lieut. Gen. Omar N. Bradley's unslackening American tank-infantry force driving west on the Breton Peninsula had reached Loudeac, 85 miles from the great port of Brest at the peninsula's end.

The Germans told of a penetration to Pontivy, 10 miles farther.

American columns driving south of Rennes on two roughly parallel roads to Nantes reached Derval and Chateaubriant, 30 and 33 miles above Nantes, respectively.

These American troops also threatened the U-boat base of St. Nazaire, west of Nantes, from near Derval and Chateaubriant, 38 and 40 miles away.

The American thrust through Brittany—opposed so far only by ineffectual isolated German garrison forces — brought invasion troops for the first time into territory of strong Maquisard resistance, where front-line co-operation with French forces of the interior is possible.

Italy:

Allies Occupy Florence Suburbs

Eighth Army troops have completed occupation of the suburbs of Florence south of the Arno River and, bearing down along a 25-mile sector, are pressing the enemy back against the stream on both sides of the city, Allied headquarters in Rome said.

Gen. Sir Harold Alexander's Command announced that "although the enemy proclaimed that he regards Florence as an open city, he has seen fit to use it for his military traffic, and when outfought south of the city has blown up all the bridges except the historic Ponte Vecchio. His paratroops, however, are posted along the northern bank of the Arno within the city limits."

A German communique said the German lines were withdrawn north of Florence.

There were no reports indicating actual fighting within the portions of Florence reached by Eighth Army units, but an Allied spokesman said "it is clear that the enemy intends to oppose the crossing of the Arno on both sides of the city which remain in no man's land."

All along the south side of the Arno, British, Indian, New Zealand, and South African forces crushed the Nazis back and threatened to cut the weakening defenders into small formations.

Air Over Europe:

1,100 Allied Bombers Hit Reich Targets

More than 1,100 Liberators and Flying Fortresses thundered into Germany, attacking numerous targets in Dollbergen, Hannover, and Brunswick, and striking at German oil refineries and aircraft industry.

Another great day of Allied aerial assault in excellent weather appeared in progress against Hitler's Europe.

On Aug. 4 Italy-base Lightnings of the United States 15th Air Force, escorted by Mustangs, shot up communications in Romania and landed on Soviet bases, an Eastern United States Air Force announcement radiocast by Moscow said.

In the smash against Germany and France Aug. 4 the Allies flew 4,000 sorties, downed 50 enemy planes in the air, and destroyed a number on the ground. Allied losses were 19 bombers and 22 fighters.

Sign Urges 'Dive' If Doodle Dallies

By the Associated Press

London, Aug. 5

One antiaircraft battery in Southern England has a sign with this alliterative advice:

"If doodle dallies don't dawdle. Dive!"

"Doodle" is the British nickname for the German robot bombs.

Robot Bombs:

More Missiles Come in Daylight

More of the Germans' flying bombs reached Southern England and London in daylight, after two relatively quiet nights.

Two robots caused damage and casualties in residential areas during the night. Five persons were killed when a direct hit demolished a post office and two adjoining cottages.

In one district a fire watcher, alarmed at the nearness of an approaching robot, dived into the river. When he came up, the bomb had exploded.

Casualties fell far short of those from the Aug. 2 record barrage. A clear night sky enabled defenders to spot the bombs before they got far inland.

Balkan Air Force:

Allies Organize New Combat Unit

A new Allied air force has been formed for the express purpose of supporting the Yugoslav partisans of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) and other resistance elements in the Balkans, and has begun operations from bases in Yugoslavia, Italy, and Africa.

The air force apparently began functioning several weeks ago, but the news was delayed by censorship until now for security reasons.

Guam:

Bombs and Rockets Blast Japanese

A steady rain of bombs and rockets from United States carrier planes on Japanese forces crowded into the north end of Guam marked the beginning of the end of the invasion of that Pacific island as American forces viewed the scene from the conquered heights of 674-foot Mt. Barrigado.

Indicative of the fight still left in the pounded enemy, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' Aug. 4 communiqué, which reported capture of Mt. Barrigado, listed only slight gains forward. Two previous communiqués had mentioned increased enemy resistance.

The carrier planes attacked enemy positions, roads, storehouses and troop concentrations in the portion of Guam left in Japanese hands.

The communiqué disclosed that on Saipan, first Marianas island seized during the current offensive, although organized resistance ceased July 8, an average of 50 Japanese daily are being killed or taken prisoner.

On near-by Tinian, conquered in nine days, more civilians are emerging from hiding to swell the ranks of more than 4,000 internees.

New Guinea:

Japanese Quit 700-Mile Area

The full retreat of Japan's Second Army promised to deliver a 700-mile sweep of Dutch New Guinea coastline to Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces without further bitter fighting.

The General reported that thousands of out-flanked Japanese were abandoning all their strong points along the broad Geelvink Bay and in upper Vogelkop Peninsula, an area comprising nearly a third of New Guinea.

The Japanese, commanded by Gen. Fusataro Teshima, apparently hoped to reach the West Coast for evacuation. But the hazards of terrain and Allied land, sea, and aerial assaults will mean the Nipponese "losses at best cannot fail to be calamitous," General MacArthur reported.

General Teshima's army was charged with defending New Guinea, but its practical effectiveness "is rapidly approaching an end," the communiqué said.

The sea and air base at Manokwari, on the northern end of Geelvink Bay, and the air center at Nabire, some 200 miles southeast, were among key points the Japanese were abandoning. They also were believed to be withdrawing from Moemi and Waren, flank air bases south of Manokwari.

Marauders:

Break in Morale Being Investigated

A combination of "ill-advised promises" and faulty hospital procedure caused an "almost complete breakdown in morale" in one of the most famous American fighting units, Brig. Gen. Frank Merrill's Marauders, during the siege of Myitkyina, it was announced officially at Southeast Asia Command Headquarters in Ceylon.

The incident occurred near the end of May, when the American position at the Japanese-held North Burma base admittedly was precarious. Capture of the town was announced Aug. 4.

An official inquiry by the Inspector General's office disclosed that several hundred Marauders were removed from temporary duty while still convalescent, and were returned to active duty. The seriousness of the situation at Myitkyina necessitated "scraping the bottom of the barrel" for manpower, the report said.

However, removal of the convalescent soldiers to the battle area was the result of a misunderstanding. The report attaches no blame either to the medical officers or combat leaders for deliberately ordering unfit men into line.

For security reasons in connection with the Myitkyina operations the report was withheld until now.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell ordered the investigation. He wept openly when he learned his orders that as many able-bodied men as possible be thrown into action had been misinterpreted.

General Merrill visited the units where disaffection was reported and gathered all available information. An official inquiry then was instituted.

The Marauders are all volunteers. Some saw service in the Solomons and elsewhere in the South Seas. They were recruited as a special unit.

The report said some of them believed as a result of "ill-advised promises" that they were formed for one spectacular and difficult mission in Burma and that thereafter they would be disbanded and sent home.

The report says that by June 1 the Marauders had been in operation about three months.

Eastern Front Strategy

By a Staff Artist

Russians Score New Gains

Arrows indicate new Russian advances in fast-moving battle zones on the Eastern Front.

Nazis 'Colonized' Lithuania —Till Red Army Came Along

By a Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Aug. 5—Kaunas, Lithuania's capital, which has just been taken by the Russians, is a striking example of the German regime in Lithuania.

German policy there was somewhat different from what it was in both Poland and Russia.

It was an area, not of complete colonization as Lodz, Pozan, and other parts of west Poland, where there had been total deportation of the local populations, but of what was called gradual colonization by the Germans.

The Lithuanian population gradually was being moved to white Russia, and if Germany had won the war, all the Lithuanian population would have been shifted eastward.

Only a shortage of available German settlers in wartime retarded this process.

How Nazis Took Over

In towns where there was a very large Jewish population—30,000 in Kaunas alone out of a total of about 100,000 have been exterminated—the Germans took over the best houses and businesses from these Jews and also squeezed out Lithuanians.

Thus an important tannery in Kaunas was taken over by one Herr Berkschatt, who recently took to Germany most of the equipment and chemicals.

Part of the Lithuanian population of Kaunas was deported as slave labor to Germany during the course of the war. Nevertheless, the Russians found the streets of Kaunas crowded, as in recent weeks the Germans did not have time to deport any more Lithuanians. They themselves were too busy escaping.

Hostile Populace in Reich

After the capture by the Russians of Wilno, there was a panic exodus from Lithuania of all German settlers and "colonists," both rural and urban.

One theory is that with the prospect of having to evacuate millions of Germans from East Prussia, the Germans no longer wished to be embarrassed by millions of more Poles and Lithuanians inside Germany, and that even if they had the means of evacuating them, they still would see great disadvantages in swelling still more the enormous hostile foreign populations of Germany at this stage of the war.

According to Russian reports, the Polish population is increasingly friendly to the Russians and to Polish troops accompanying them. Nevertheless, much turns on the outcome of the negotiations between Premier Stanislaw Mikolajczyk and the Russian Government in Moscow for clarification of the situation between Russians and Poles.

Nazis Trapped in Baltics

In the Baltics, the Germans are practically trapped. All railways from Riga, Latvia, to Germany have been cut with the arrival of the Russian armies at the Baltic near Riga.

The fall of Riga is a foregone conclusion. But it is on the north side of the wide Dvina River. While the Nazis are unable to hold up the Russians coming from the south, they are hoping the river will prove an obstacle to Russian entry into Riga.

But in the east, where the Russians are advancing along the north bank of the Dvinsk sector across difficult country, the Germans are trying to hold up the Soviet advance, for here the road is direct to Riga without any river barrier intervening. Here the Russians still have 50 to 60 miles to go.

Nazis Plan Crucial Battle on Seine

Continued from Page 1

portions as will be necessary to liberate all of France. Brittany's ports must be cleared, new Allied armies brought in and grouped and deployed.

There are critical shortages hampering the Allied advance — needs which were not forseen and which must be filled not from existing stock piles but from the factories themselves back in America.

Nazis Still Have Chance

All of this would require time. If the German purpose is to delay the Anglo-American advance and to halt it somewhere west of the Rhine then they still have a theoretical chance of achieving their purpose.

What might well determine the success or failure of this German plan is the battle shaping up along the Vistula in Poland. This week the Germans fought hard to contain the Russian bridgeheads across it. New units were reported in action and the momentum of the Russian advance was slowed noticeably. It undoubtedly had outrun its main forces. As in Normandy during the first month after the invasion, a race is on for a build-up of decisive force in a decisive battle area. And not all the advantages are with the Russians.

The Germans have the shorter supply lines. Can the Russians come up in strength over a 400-mile swath of fought-over and partly devastated battle area as fast as the Germans can concentrate against them over their still largely undamaged and well-developed rail and road net through Western Poland?

The stakes in this opening battle of the Vistula are tremendous. If the Germans lose there they have little chance of establishing any line short of the Oder which is less than 50 miles from Berlin itself at the nearest point. A German retreat to that line would unhinge their whole Balkan flank and cut them off from supplies which are absolutely essential to any continued German resistance. More than that, it would put such a strain on their taut war machine that in all reasonable probability it would undermine any and all plans they still have for the Battle of France.

Two Great Battles Ahead

In other words, the German position has degenerated swiftly and seriously on both sides of Europe, but beyond that degeneration lies two great battles—the battle of the Vistula in Poland and the battle of the river lines in France still to be fought.

That they will be won by the Allies seems axiomatic. The question rather is how soon they can be won. Time has become supremely important, because autumn mud has become the last defense line behind which Germany might hope to find refuge through the winter. The summer campaign season already is half over. The issue is not whether the war in Europe will be won. It is only whether it will be won by autumn or have to drag through another winter into the spring of 1945.

That lag remains a definite possibility, although to state it is not to imply pessimism in any informed Allied quarters. The extent of the Allied victory in Normandy cannot be exaggerated. Marshal Rommel had made a supreme effort there. His purpose undoubtedly included a counter-attack to smother the beachhead. So completely was Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery master of the initiative at all times that Marshal Rommel never had an opportunity to launch a general counterthrust.

Yet he committed so much of his available force to the attempt that he compromised his chances in everything he may plan from now on.

He has lost nearly 100,000 men in prisoners alone by this time and his other casualties must bring his loss in effectiveness by this time to the equivalent of at least 15 divisions and probably more.

That would mean that one fourth at least of the entire German Army assigned to the task of halting the invasion already has been wiped out in the first phase of the summer campaign. If he could not hold Normandy at such a price, it is extremely difficult to see how he can win any battle or campaign with the remainder in the face of Allied forces which presumably soon will be able to draw on the great ports of Brittany for their supplies in addition to the congested ports of Normandy.

Other Important Events

Political developments in Finland and Turkey and growing restiveness in Bulgaria, Romania, and Hungary tell how low Germany's chances are estimated in the capitals which are most cautious about writing German victory off the books.

Events on the Far Eastern fronts deserve more attention this week than the spectacular events in Europe permit. The final capture of Myitkyina in Northern Burma represents a feat beyond appearances. Until this year it has been considered axiomatic in all war colleges that military operations of any kind are utterly and completely impossible during the rainy season in Burma.

Yet the seige of Myitkyina has been pressed to a successful conclusion through nearly three months of tropical rain. How guns and trucks and food and men have been kept operational through this ordeal is one of the great stories of the war, both in terms of human fortitude and in terms of industrial skill. It has been done and there will be immediate and important benefits.

Myitkyina has an all-weather airfield. When that airfield was in Japanese hands it made the ferry service "over the hump" the most hazardous and expensive of any in the world. The hazard is now cut well in half. Planes can fly by way of Myitkyina over lower mountains. Their line of flight takes them over enemy-held territory now for less than 100 miles. And that 100 miles is being steadily compressed and the Japanese in it are steadily less able to challenge the service.

The safety of the service thus goes up at once. The pay load will go up equally as soon as it is possible to refuel at Myitkyina. That will come when the Ledo Road reaches it in condition to permit regular all-weather truckage.

It will be possible to base the fuel load on the flight from Myitkyina to Kunming instead of from India to Kunming. That will be the moment when the air ferry will begin to exert a real influence on the dangerous military situation inside China.

Allied Fliers Sweep Luftwaffe Out of Skies Over Normandy

Continued from Page 1

made it possible for Allied infantry and armor to go forward unhampered by enemy bombers.

Nazi Communications Cut

Moreover, on the German side of the lines, the Allied air forces have achieved the most complete disruption of enemy communications ever attained in modern war.

On the evidence of prisoners and of French civilians who have been able to cross over into the Allied lines, as well as from Allied air reconnaissance, it now is a well-established fact that the Germans are unable to carry out any important movement whatsoever on roads by daylight in the area behind the fighting line.

By night, or on those days when weather makes air operations impracticable, the Germans can use the roads, and it must be admitted they have shown their usual remarkable ability to extract troops and equipment swiftly from threatened positions.

But it nevertheless is clear that the German shortage of gasoline, which has hampered their tank movements to some extent, is mainly, if not entirely, due to the air onslaught on their road communications. Moreover, their limited use of artillery in some sectors is the result of their inability to get ammunition brought up in sufficient quantities.

Invasion of East Prussia Shattering Blow to Nazis

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

It is of profound psychological importance that East Prussia should be the first point on the periphery of Germany to be penetrated by an armed spearhead of Allied advance.

At no other point on the soil of the German Reich could the march of Allied armies have such a shattering implication to everything which is inherent in the Nazi philosophy, to its prestige, and to the whole foundation of German militarism—for East Prussia for centuries has been the breeding ground of that element in the German nature which achieved its culmination in Adolf Hitler's war of conquest.

The industrial Rhineland, the commercial North Sea Coast or the semi-feudal South could have been touched by invading armies with far less shock to Naziism, for in the Nazi-military theology these areas of Germany are only appendages of what is the essential element in expansionist Germany. But East Prussia is the historic source of what has driven Germany into becoming not the commercial nation for which it once seemed destined, but the militaristic machine which has plunged Europe and the world into a whole succession of wars.

Berlin Sees Danger

The screams of fear and hate and horror which the very approach of this fact has elicited from Berlin are complete evidence of how fully this implication is realized in Berlin. For behind the Russian advance is a well-formulated and often-publicized Russian plan to clear East Prussia of all Germans and reconvert this hotbed of German militarism into—Poland.

The meaning of this great historic event goes back into the origins of Germany. In the year 1229 the Order of Teutonic Knights began the conquest of Prussia, then a Slavic border land. Some 250 years later, in 1466 to be exact, the Teutonic Order became a vassal of the Polish Crown. But it left behind the decendents of the Teutonic Knights who became the East Prussian land-owning aristocracy and the traditional breeders of the Prussian officer class which has to this day dominated the German Army and the German General Staff.

For 700 years, East Prussia has thus been both the German bastion against the Slav and the source of what, under Frederick the Great, Bismarck, and Hitler, has become the dominant strain in the German national life.

The Russian thrust to such historic soil is enough "to strike terror" into German hearts for it is the tolling of the bells of doom for the evil element in the German nature. Destroy East Prussia and all it stands for and, possibly, the balance in the German thought will shift from the descendants of the Teutonic knights to burghers of Hamburg and the soil tillers of the Rhineland, and the artisans of Bavaria.

Other Fronts Jeopardized

To avert this possibility, the German Army has abandoned the Baltic States, has severed its land connection with Finland, has thrown probably its last reserves from inside Germany into the Eastern Front, has, in fact, finally jeopardized its last-remaining chance of meeting the Anglo-American invasion in the west.

The Russian armies which converged on East Prussia by way of Grodno and Kaunas have produced a German reaction which, is not based on military grounds, but on grounds far deeper in the German character. That reaction, the rush to defend the soil of East Prussia, is the greatest single contribution which Russian armies could have made to the success of the invasion.

Had the main Russian advance been directed into Romania from south of the Carpathians, or into Poland south of the Pripet Marshes, or even straight toward Warsaw from north of the marshes, the German military reaction might have been relatively calm and practical. But when it struck against the soil of East Prussia, it forced an emotional factor into German military plans which in every sense plays directly into Allied hands.

Nazis Purge Army Officers, Charge Link With Soviet Plot

Continued from Page 1

tria, is typical of the methods of Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, of "flying kites" in the press of some occupied country far from Berlin.

Another account of the situation was given at a conference of leading officials of the Nazi Party and Gauleiters summoned by Heinrich Himmler as leader of the German Home Front.

Only a carefully prepared account of this gathering, however, has been published.

This mentioned Herr Himmler, Dr. Goebbels, and Albert Speer, Minister of Armaments and War Production, among the speakers, but supplied the public with only some sentences of "pep talk."

Strictly Party Defense

But even from these, one important item emerges. Herr Himmler talked about the "National Socialist People's Army," which clearly indicates that he regards all his preparations as being for the defense of a purely party conception of the Reich, which all Germans must accept or bear the consequences.

Hitler's announcement last night of a thorough purge of the Army, contained the first list of high-ranking officers who had been expelled from the Army and therefore who are among the first to suffer for failing to "understand" Nazi conceptions.

Outstanding among them is Field Marshal Erwin von Witzleben, who held commands in France and Italy.

The method by which this purge is being carried out indicates the powerlessness of opposition among the German generals, since not only do they have to carry out Hitler's insulting orders, but also they must accept the responsibility before history for one of the most degrading actions to which the German Army ever submitted.

How Nazis 'Learn'

It is not true to say that the Nazis never learn anything. They do. In the 1934 purge, they shot Gen. Kurt von Schleicher out of hand, with the result that the generals protested that he was one of them and should have been tried by them.

Today Hitler has, through the Nazi clique among the generals, turned the tables and can tell the German people that the "Army, in order to vindicate its honor, has requested the Führer to carry out as soon as possible a ruthless purge to cleanse it of the last criminal who took part in the attempt of July 20."

This undoubtedly is "eyewash" even to the German people, but it satisfies Hitler's strain of legality and shows where the mastery lies.

'Antecedents' to Be Probed

The military court of honor now established will not only inquire into the marshals' and generals' part in the plot against Hitler, but also into their "antecedents," which means anything in which they were not 100 per cent pro-Nazi.

If they have fallen short, they will be expelled from the Army and then handed over to a "people's court" for summary Nazi justice.

What is rather surprising is that Field Marshal General von Rundstedt, who disappeared from command in France, appears among members of the court of honor. But it would require a brave man to face Nazi terrorism. Field Marshal Gen. Wilhelm Keitel and Col. Gen. Heinz Guderian, Army Chief of Staff, also are members of the new court.

Inquisition Methods

These new measures indicate that the Nazis consider themselves strong enough to apply inquisition methods to even the highest in the Army. And the purge is not confined to even these persons.

Any civilians the Nazis consider likely to make peace with the Allies are being similarly rounded up. As always, that means that local petty Nazi leaders can threaten "personalities" in their districts whom they suspect or even dislike.

Ten years have been sufficient for Hitler to split the German nation and destroy Reich unity in a way the Allies hardly could have dared expect a few months ago.

President Felicitates King Of Norway on Anniversary

WASHINGTON, Aug. 3 (AP)—President Roosevelt sent birthday greetings to King Haakon VII of Norway Aug. 3, the State Department disclosed Aug. 4.

The message said:

"It gives me pleasure to express to you on this anniversary of Your Majesty's birthday the congratulations and best wishes of the people of the United States as well as my own felicitations and greetings on the occasion."

King Haakon is with the Norwegian Government in exile in London.

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Guam: U. S. in Bitter Struggle Where Enemy Had 'Pushover'

By John Beaufort
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor with the United States Naval Forces in the Pacific

WITH THE ALLIED FORCES ON GUAM, July 29. Delayed—The American flag was raised on the wreckage of the old Marine barracks on Orote Peninsula today as Marine engineers went after the Japanese in the cliff caves of near-by Sumay.

A truly impressive sight was the color guard of the three companies which took the barracks—weary battlers with their uniforms tattered and stained red with the clay of Guam's hills.

Digging out the Japanese from the caves was the final act of the conquest. The enemy had challenged every yard in the fight for control of the town of Apra.

Grueling Struggle

It is too early to say whether the toughest period of the Guam campaign is over, but it is difficult to imagine anything more grueling than the nine days the Marine attackers have just experienced.

From the protection of a partially demolished staircase, I watched Marine engineers flushing out Japanese holed up in a cliff overlooking Sumay. The former site of the cable station and the Pan American Hotel, this second largest town of Guam was in ruins except for some concrete buildings which looked repairable.

The reoccupation of Guam illustrates perhaps better than any single event since Pearl Harbor the price the United States has paid for unpreparedness. Here on the island we have an opportunity of watching the slow tedious battle and of counting the cost of the effort as well as the number of American casualties.

Hot, Dangerous Work

One wishes Americans at home could take a part in chasing the elusive Japs over steep hills, along narrow winding coral roads, through rice swamps, coconut groves, and thick jungle growths. It is hot, sleepless, dangerous work.

As the campaign enters its second week, some pertinent contrasts can be made between circumstances surrounding the loss and recapture of Guam.

First, one can measure the size of the respective efforts. When 5,000 or more Japanese invaded Guam on Dec. 10, 1941, they found this important United States Pacific base defended by several hundred Naval personnel and 155 Marines.

Single Day's Work

The Japanese had bombed the island heavily before their attack. The invaders arrived in several transports, landed at a number of points about the Island, and took a single day to occupy 288 square miles.

The following excerpts from a letter recall graphically how Guam was lost:

"Dec. 8, 1941: 8 a. m. Guam time.

"The news of Pearl Harbor was received in Guam. Within an hour, the first wave of six Japanese bombers flew over the Island. A little later, another group of planes appeared, and in the afternoon at about 2 p. m. more Japanese bombing was done. . . .

"On the morning of Dec. 10, the Japanese began coming ashore at 4 a. m. There were several ships located at various points around the Island, although the main force came ashore in the harbor area. Our forces there surrendered before 6 a. m. and casualties were probably a dozen or more killed and a good many wounded among the Marines and sailors. . . ."

Far Different Now

American Marines and Army infantrymen in July, 1944, are having a far stiffer time than the Japanese had in December, 1941. Marine and Army landings on July 21 were preceded by a record two-weeks naval shellfire and bombing and strafing attacks by many deckloads of Pacific Fleet carrier planes.

Our forces—the Third Marine Division, the First Provisional Marine Brigade, and the 77th Army Division—landed on the beaches north and south of Apra Harbor on the west coast. They have been fighting ever since against the delaying type of action at which the Japanese are such experts. Instead of the inadequate defenses and pitiful small number of personnel encountered by the Japanese in December, 1941, estimates of Japanese on Guam today run to many thousands.

Even without naval and air support, these former conquerors have kept us for more than a week from occupying our first major objective, Apra Harbor.

Those of us covering the action on Guam have no idea what the official figures are on Japanese and American casualties to date. But from daily talks with Marine and Army battalion and regimental commanders in every sector of the southern attack area, I should estimate that Japanese killed now total more than 2,500.

High Price

Occupying Guam was a pushover for the Japanese. Recapturing it already has proved tough and may yet turn into a long job. Every aspect of the campaign shouts its own versions of the price being paid.

On D-Day, in the most beautifully executed amphibious operations I ever have seen, our assault forces landed from a great transport flotilla in hundreds of landing craft and amphibious vehicles. In the first week since the landings, the southern beachheads have become a humming industrial area—building, repairing, storing, and supplying the advancing front-line troops.

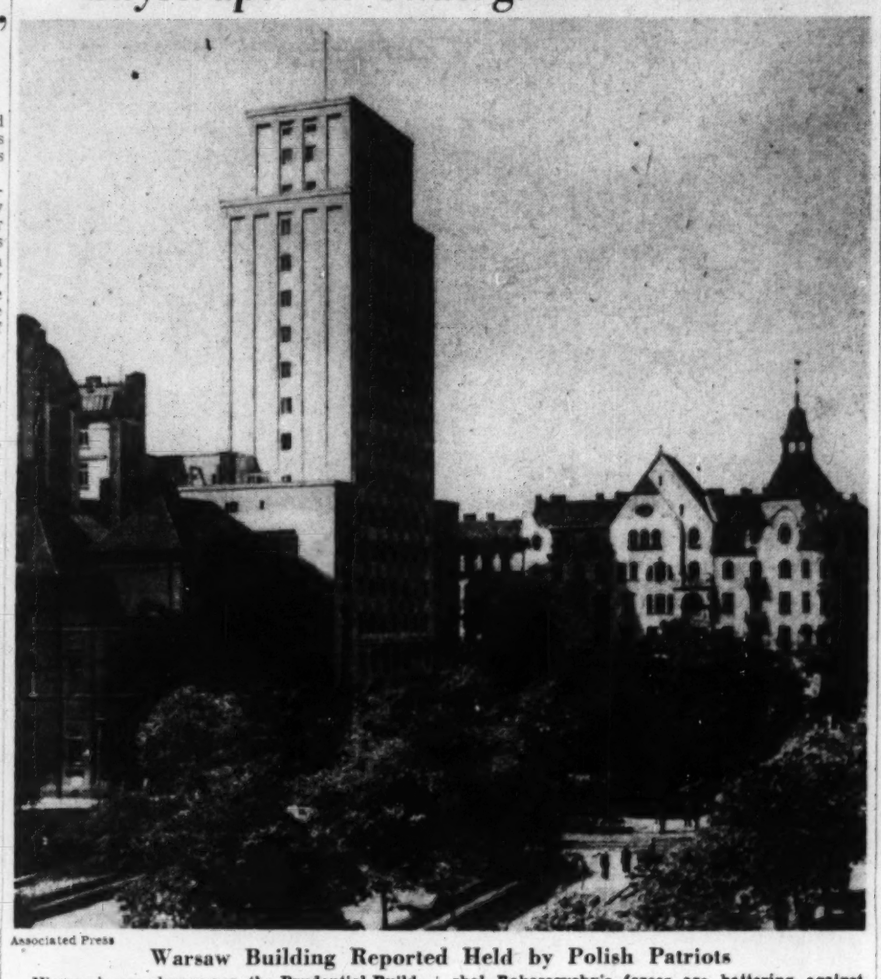
The difference between the Japanese and American occupations probably is illustrated no better anywhere than in the activity of artillery batteries which occupy the lot next to our tent. This outfit is only part of the artillery system which helps to prepare the way for the ground forces. There never is a five-minute period night or day when some gun isn't firing.

The night before last the artillery threw 300 tons of explosives onto Orote Peninsula between dark and dawn.

Like every other land campaign in the Pacific, Guam has proved that land bases without air and naval superiority are not adequate defenses.

But the Japanese have shown here, as elsewhere, that their ground defense tactics of delay, concealment, night infiltration, sporadic counterattacks, and use of terrain can make any enemy pay a high price for victory.

Skyscraper in Underground Hands?



Associated Press

Warsaw Building Reported Held by Polish Patriots

Warsaw's one skyscraper, the Prudential Building, which, according to General Bor, commander of the Polish Underground, has been for several days in the hands of the patriots as Soviet Marshal Rokossovsky's forces are battering against the German defenders from without. The Polish Underground was reported to be getting possession of more and more buildings.

Hit-and-Run Fleet Japan's Only 'Hope'

By the Associated Press

New York, Aug. 5

The Mainichi Shimbun of Osaka, one of Japan's largest newspapers, said today that "frankly, the war situation in Pacific waters is not favorable to us," but it declared that "without the slightest doubt, our combined fleet is now mapping the strategy to defeat the enemy with one swoop."

The Japanese Domei Agency quoted the comment in a newspaper roundup written in English for American consumption and recorded by the Federal Communications Commission.

Japanese Civilians in Saipan React Well to U. S. Treatment

GARAPAN, Saipan Island. Delayed. (AP)—Can Japanese civilians be counted on for any co-operation at all in Nippon territory conquered by Allied Forces?

That question, vexing American Military Government authorities for several years, apparently was answered by the Japanese civilians on Saipan Island.

The answer was yes, with reservations.

On this small island are all elements likely to be encountered as interned civilians in later Pacific campaigns. The Charmorro natives are roughly the equivalent in development and probable friendliness of other natives of Pacific Islands.

The Koreans on Saipan also welcomed the Americans but not as willingly as the Chamorros.

The Japanese civilians here are mostly Okinawans and therefore not entirely typical of the people who may be met elsewhere in territory of the Rising Sun Empire. As Japanese they are considered low class and they lack any of the privileges of residents of Honshu and Hokkaido, two of the Japanese homeland islands. Still they are quite proud of being Japanese rather than Koreans or Chamorros.

When first brought into internment camps these Japanese were mostly sullen or frightened, apparently believing what Nippon army men told them of the horrors they could expect from Americans.

However, after finding themselves unharmed, these civilians gradually followed the patterns of the Charmorros and Koreans. They were not too co-operative but they were not hostile.

Where possible, Japanese families have been reunited. Food is given to all equally as it with clothing and shelter are available.

The Japanese are working for their American conquerors and none has yet performed an unfriendly act or sabotage attempt since internment.

Most of the able-bodied Chamorro men are working in labor crews or harvesting crops under American direction. There seems little question that their treatment by Americans is better than under the Nipponese. They reply by doing all they can to make friends with the new invaders.

There have been several indications that the Koreans present attitude toward Americans is predicated upon dislike of the Japanese and on a firm belief that an American victory means a free Korea. Many Koreans interviewed on Saipan said return to Korea—when it is free—is one of their first hopes.

Officers Club in Chicago Fills Requests—And Quickly

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The major had a problem. His wife and child were about to come from Kansas City to join him in Chicago for the summer and he had heard that apartments in Chicago were not to be found.

The Army wife in one of Chicago's suburbs also had a problem. She and her children, on a few days' notice, were to join her husband on the West Coast. The asparagus was coming up in her victory garden, the strawberry plants were doing well, the children's picnic tables in the garden, built with the expectation of so many good times last fall, would be unused. The little house had been carefully chosen for its proximity to a swimming pool, transportation and shopping districts and now all these advantages would be wasted.

The Army wife called the Officers Club at the Hotel Knickerbocker. The club called the major. Result: The major found a house for his family within one hour after arrival in Chicago, and the Army wife left for the West Coast with the knowledge that not only would her grand piano, silver, and furniture be in good hands, but also that her house would be thoroughly enjoyed.

Many Services

Helping officers find apartments is only one of the many services which the Officers Club extends to some 100,000 commissioned men and women of all the United Nations.

The club is a project of Chicago business and professional women.

When hotel rooms are packed, and travel-weary officers can find no place to spend the night, Director Beulah Hurst puts cots up for them in the club's Grand Ballroom, or in one of the meeting rooms of the hotel. Sometimes, when they come in tired and hungry in the wee hours of the morning, she goes down to the deserted hotel kitchen and fixes sandwiches for them.

No matter how odd the request, the club rarely falls down on providing what their guests want. An officer panted up to the club and said he needed a motorcycle in a half an hour. Within a half an hour a second hand motorcycle awaited him at the door.

Another officer issued a request for a baby buggy. One day later baby buggies were lined up on the street in front of the club. The club has even been known to give the baby his bottle and put him to sleep, while mother and dad celebrate their last night in Chicago before mother returns to Waterloo, Iowa, and dad goes overseas.

Free Tickets

Free tickets to radiocasts, passes to Chicago's finest country clubs, showers for travel-stained officers in Chicago between planes and trains—all these are routine services.

There is dancing at the club every night, and on Saturday nights dances attended by more than 1,000 couples are held in the club's grand ballroom. All the latest books, from "whodunits" to foreign affairs tomes, are supplied to the club through Miss Pearl I. Field, a member of the club's Board of Governors, and regional librarian for the Chicago Public Library. The club is administered by a group of Chicago business and professional women. Chairman of the board is Miss Jane A. Magan, past state president of the Illinois Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs.

Smyrna Fair of '44 Exclusively Turkish

ISTANBUL, Turkey, Aug. 5 (Reuter)—No foreign countries will take part in this year's Smyrna Fair opening on Aug. 20, according to reports from Smyrna.

The building of all foreign pavilions, including those of the Allies and Axis has stopped, and the Mayor of Smyrna stated that the Fair would be "exclusively Turkish."

One reason for excluding foreign participation in the Fair is thought to be the Turkish desire to discourage hundreds of Axis agents from traveling through strategic coastal zones at the present moment.

Early Ocean Steamship

The first steamship to cross the Atlantic was the Rising Sun, which went from Britain to South America in 1818.

Russia Interested In Greek Affairs?

CAIRO, July 28. Delayed. (ONA)—A Russian Mission arrived this week at the mountain headquarters of the EAM Greek liberation movement which is opposing the exile government in Cairo, it was reliably learned.

The move was believed by some to indicate a Russian decision to take an interest in Greek affairs following the breakdown in negotiations between the Cairo government and EAM for establishment of a national unity government.

Canada Plans Floor Under Some Prices

By Morris McDougall
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Aug. 5—Floor price measures for farm products and fisheries involving the outlay of $225,000,000 are among the unprecedented number of major moves by the Dominion Government to keep the Canadian economy on an even keel after the war.

The principle of floor price legislation for agricultural products, which is close to its final stage of discussion and which has met with pretty general approval, is that the Government will guarantee to keep individual products from being driven down to very low levels after the war.

They will not be left a prey to the uncurbed play of supply and demand.

A board of three will be appointed to secure stable returns for agriculture by promoting orderly adjustment from war to peace conditions.

The Board will recommend to the Minister of Agriculture what products should be given a floor price, what method should be adopted to make the price effective and what the price should be.

When the Cabinet's approval is given the Board will exercise its power either to buy the product at the floor price or make up the difference between the market and the floor price. The Board will have the authority to process, sell and export all the products it buys.

Fund to Be Kept Constant

A fund of $200,000,000 will be kept constant for this purpose. At the end of each fiscal year net losses for the period will be reimbursed by the Government and the fund will be restored to its original amount.

The term of the Act is not defined.

It has been pointed out that while this legislation is designed to avoid market collapses between the wars, there was not any general slump in farm prices immediately after the last war. In most cases the prices in 1919 were higher than during the war, and this condition continued in 1920 and 1921 to be followed by a sharp decline. This was succeeded by a decided revival after 1922, and the drastic decline took place only in 1931.

The present measure is designed to support prices of agricultural products during the transition period however long it takes.

Income Really Revenue

There has been a wide variation in farm income in recent years. Ames A. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture told the Commons when explaining his measure. The average income from 1926 to 1929 was $790,000,000. In 1932 in the depression it was $383,500,000. In 1943 it had reached a total of $1,396,000,000 and for the first half of 1944 there was an increase of 25 per cent over the same period of 1943. The income in war years might, however, more accurately be called revenue than income as it includes subsidies on various products.

With the policy of floor prices in operation, it is pointed out, there is the possibility that some products may be sold for export at lower prices than those obtaining on domestic markets. Australia and New Zealand were doing it before the war, and the United States as well for a year or two before the war started.

It may be assumed that with the floor price policy in operation, production planning which has served well during the war will continue in some measure. It is believed that the Government would not continue indefinitely to support a product the supply of which far exceeded prospective demand, but would naturally try to persuade producers to turn to products offering more profitable markets.

Farmers and farming organizations will be represented on the Advisory Board.

Danish Churches Are Urged to Aid In Ousting Nazis

By Religious News Service

LONDON, Aug. 5—Invasion day in Denmark promises to find the Church playing a direct role in the fight to oust the Germans. Danish clergymen have been urged to join wholeheartedly in the liberation movement by a Dutch underground newspaper devoted to church phases of Denmark's resistance movement.

Their duty, the paper says, will be to rally their congregations to the fight for freedom as soon as Allied invasion forces gain a foothold in their country.

The paper charges the occupying power with "breaking all promises" and declares that clergymen must tell individuals that co-operation with the Danish political movement is "an obligation in conscience."

"Generally speaking," it says, "the clergyman himself should not take part in the fight, not because the fight to regain liberty is unjust or un-Christian, but because his task, first and foremost, is one of peace."

Limited Distilling Planned

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP) — Food Minister John T. Llewellin announced in the House of Commons Aug. 3 that the manufacture of Scotch whiskey would be resumed in Britain during the coming year. He said distilling would be limited, however.

Revolutionary School Plan Finally Enacted in Britain

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5—Legislation aimed to effect a thorough transformation of Britain's educational system to afford equal opportunity for all is now complete.

Royal assent was given on Aug. 3 to an act which it has taken three years to frame and pilot on a complex course through Parliament.

There was drama in the final passage on to the statute book of this measure which means so much to future generations of Britons. Young Princess Elizabeth, England's future Queen, was, as one of the Counselors of State during the King's absence in Italy, responsible for Royal assent.

Use Ancient Custom

In the last stage of all, while German robot bombs were destroying London homes and British troops fought on Norman soil alongside their Allies, a bewigged clerk in the House of Lords kept up the ancient Parliamentary custom by speaking four words in Norman French—"Le Roy le Veult."

And as "the King wills it," so the educational bill became an Act and at the same time a major landmark in British history. Richard A. Butler, Minister of Education, finally realized success for his three years of hard work, and now faces equally hard work ahead in putting these education reforms into practice.

The new Act is revolutionary as far as Britain is concerned because, for the first time, it provides for a genuinely national system of schooling in three successive and continuous stages—primary, secondary, and further. There will be free education at all stages. No educational door will be closed to pupils or parents because their purses are slender.

Big Step Ahead

It is not claimed that every inequality is ironed out at one stroke. But for England, which in the past has certainly had big inequalities in education, this new Education Act ranks as revolutionary.

Under the new act a statutory place is secured for religion in every school maintained by public funds. Solution of the problem of denominational schools is not settled, but their continuance will depend in the future on maintaining the required standard, both of schooling and of school premises.

Provisions of Act

The act provides that religious instruction shall be compulsory in all schools, with instruction to be given through the medium of a nondenominational syllabus agreed to by regional committees representing the Church of England, other religious denominations, teachers, and local authorities responsible for the schools.

The new approach is defined to enable education to fit the needs and aptitude of pupils. New opportunities for technical education are opened up. A completely new era is provided for nursery schooling, for adolescent, and adult education.

Entanglement of local and national responsibility for education will still require patient unravelling. But the new act has set a course for giving a wider scope for local initiative and responsibility than in the past, while at the same time abolishing hampering distinction between authorities with full powers and those with only limited powers.

The nation's education bill will be expensive—£200,000,000 yearly when the new scheme is fully operative, compared with £120,000,000 today. But both the government and the nation as a whole feel it is a good investment which can be afforded.

Problem Complicated

Observers of both British and American educational systems recognize that the British problem is complicated because there is so much of the old and traditional to scrub out in Britain.

Nor is it any use, under present wartime and the immediate post-war circumstances, to expect very rapid initial progress toward the new educational goal. Teaching staffs will have to be increased 50 per cent. New schools will have to be rebuilt, old and bomb-damaged ones repaired. There are even higher priority claims for rebuilding the 800,000 London homes damaged in the past seven weeks of robot bombing.

Nevertheless, there is a nation-wide confidence that the new education act puts British children well on their way to a new deal in fitting them to be better, happier citizens.

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N. Y. to Spend 50 Million On Rights-of-Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 5—The State of New York is now ready to spend approximately $50,000,000 for rights-of-way for projected new highways, new bridges and more grade-crossing elimination work. A bureau in the Department of Public Works has been established with the appointment of a director, J. Frank O'Marah, who has been connected with the Department for about 40 years. He is to have a staff of about 50 persons. The bureau is to be known as the Bureau of Rights of Way and Claims.

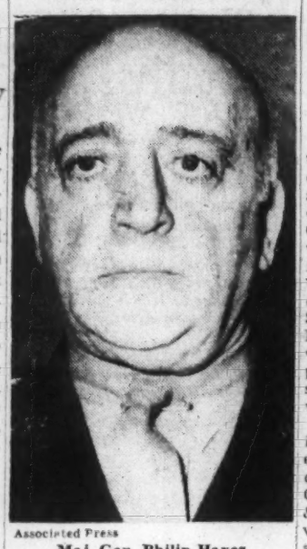
Under the provisions of a law passed at the last session of the Legislature, the State will pay for rights-of-way for the new highways, bridges and grade-crossings. Up to this year the Counties have provided the right-of-way for public improvements. For many years State officials have endeavored to have a law enacted which would place the cost of rights-of-way upon the State, it being urged that where this responsibility was placed upon a County, there might be difficulty in negotiations.

The State now may take over a highway site and offer the owner a price which has been set by State appraisers. In the event the owner refuses to give title to the State, the site may be taken by right of eminent domain and negotiations with the new bureau started to reimburse the owner for his property. In no case, however, can public improvements be held up because of inability to obtain the site.

In connection with this work, the State, through its Postwar Public Works Planning Commission, has completed plans for millions of postwar projects asked for by the Counties and which are to be started as soon as the war is finished. These public projects include not only new roads, but sewer systems, new water works, new bridges and other improvements. The long list of these projects is growing and there will be many more approved as time goes on.

Mr. O'Marah has been in charge of negotiations for sites for grade-crossing elimination work and has had much experience in handling claims.

Transit Commander



Associated Press

Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes

Designated by the War Department "to see to it that [Philadelphia] trolleys, busses, subways, and elevated lines . . . resume normal operations."

Transit Commander Has Notable Record

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Philip Hayes, who is operating the Philadelphia transportation system for the Army, is an artilleryman with a distinguished record of service, including graduation from all the principal service schools.

He was made commanding general of the Third Service Command, with headquarters in Baltimore, Md., on Nov. 24, succeeding Maj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord.

He has been graduated from the United States Military Academy; the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla.; the Command and General Staff School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and the Army War College.

He has served at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Fort Knox, Ky., and Fort Shafer, Hawaii, where he was Chief of Staff of the Hawaiian Department in 1940. He also served in Boston and Washington and taught at Harvard University.

London Economist Scores Policies Of Argentine Regime

LONDON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The conservative financial magazine Economist said yesterday President Farrell's Government of Argentina was "obnoxious," but that Britain might lose more than it would gain by applying economic sanctions.

The publication said Britain and the United States were suspicious of each other in relation to Argentina, with Britain viewing the United States policy as "imperialism" and the United States fearing exclusion from the Argentine market.

"The British have special reasons of their own for disliking the Farrell regime, which ever since its seizure of power in January has adopted a hostile and provocative attitude toward British-owned enterprises in Argentina," the Economist added. "On the score of both its domestic and and international policies, the Farrell Government has made itself obnoxious. There is no cause for surprise in the fact that economic countermeasures have come up for discussion."

Eagles Promise Crusade Against Delinquency

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 5 (AP)—The 46th annual Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles yesterday pledged its organization to a crusade against juvenile delinquency.

The order approved a report by Robert Procter, Elkhart, Ind., chairman of the Committee on Youth Welfare, which advocates immediate research into the delinquency problem.

The Rev. Louis Barcelo, National Field Commissioner, Boy Scouts of America, and a professor at the University of Portland, Maine, expressed concern that the Federal Government might assume responsibility for juveniles if local and state governments do not solve the problem.

Aviation Gas Production

The United States produces 85 per cent of the world's total aviation gasoline.

Tram Strikers Defy Army In Philadelphia

Continued from Page 1

turn to work today to end a one-day stoppage that cut transport service 25 per cent; 5,700 strikers at John A. Roebling's Sons & Co., Roebling and Trenton, N. J., voted and started to return to work in compliance with a National War Labor Board directive; 800 distribution employees of Public Service Gas & Electric Company, Newark, N. J., and 11 other cities voted to return today, and a stoppage of 2,000 at Houdaille-Hershey Corporation, Buffalo, N. Y., was ended.

A Congress of Industrial Organizations-United Automobile Workers official, Nestor B. Nessy, predicted that 7,000 employees of General Motors' Chevrolet Gear & Axle Division, Detroit, would vote tomorrow to return to work and end a week-long strike.

In all, two dozen disputes existed across the country.

Philadelphia Plea

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 5 (AP)—Rev. Dr. Henry H. Trotter, President of the Philadelphia Federation of Churches, asked Philadelphia ministers today to read in their churches tomorrow a statement urging residents to "keep cool heads" in the Philadelphia transportation tie-up, which has caused race violence.

The statement:

"During the past week, Philadelphia passed through one of the most critical periods in her history and there is still much tension in certain areas. This is a time for us to show forth the spirit of Christ. We should endeavor to keep serene even where there is strife—calm even in the midst of chaos. We should keep cool heads and not permit ourselves to be emotionally swayed by the words and actions of those round about us. The times present a wonderful opportunity for us to witness that the 'Christ way' is best."

Nazi Reversed Maps Of Britain to Plan For Move in France

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS, AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, Aug. 5 (Reuter)—On the backs of the maps they produced for the invasion of Britain, the Germans are printing maps to meet the invasion of France.

On one side of the sheet was part of Wiltshire, with its woods and streams, and the ancient town of Winchester. On the other was the town of Carentan, with its now battle-torn roads leading to Cherbourg, Periers, St. Lô, and Bayeux.

Large numbers of these maps have been found all over Normandy. Those seen by this correspondent were captured at St. Lô.

C. I. O. Move Against Hatch Act Dismissed

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court Aug. 4 dismissed an action brought by the C. I. O. Federal Workers of America Union, seeking to bar enforcement of the Hatch Act provision forbidding government employees to be active in political campaigns.

The union sought to enjoin members of the Civil Service Commission from taking any steps to enforce the provision. Constitutionality of the act was attacked.

Granting the dismissal motion of the defendant Civil Service Commission members, the court said:

"To say that Congress has not the power to pass this legislation in the public interest and in the interest of the employees of the Government whose tenure it is seeking to protect, is to say that it is not rational for Congress to conclude that it cannot take political activity out of the employment, promotion, and dismissal of Government employees without at the same time taking government employees out of political activity.

"This is a question for the Congress and not the courts to decide."

The case was heard by Chief Justice D. Lawrence Groner of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and Justice Jennings Bailey and James W. Morris of District Court.

New Salt-Water Soap To Aid Navy Laundries

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Development of a new salt-water soap was reported yesterday by the Navy's Bureau of Ships which said it will now be possible for the laundries on larger warships to use salt water instead of distilled fresh water as heretofore.

Train Wrecked in Georgia

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 5 (AP)—C. G. Sibley, General Manager of the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, said here today that 47 persons, all Negro laborers, were killed and 32 were injured when several cars of westbound A. C. L. passenger train No. 57 from Waycross, Ga., to Montgomery, Ala., crashed into a freight train on a siding at Stockton, Ga.

Mead Confers With Forrestal and Truman

Associated Press

New York Senator Succeeds Truman as Investigating Chairman

Senator James M. Mead (D) of New York, left, who was elected Aug. 4 as chairman of the Senate War Investigating Committee, talks in Washington with Navy Secretary James V. Forrestal, center, and Senator Harry S. Truman (D) of Missouri, right. Senator Truman gave up the committee chairmanship in order to free himself for campaigning as President Roosevelt's fourth-term running mate.

Battle Looms In Senate On 'X-Day' Pay

Continued from Page 1

tinue up to two years after the war as follows:

Total wages	Weekly benefit rate
$150 to $299	$12
$300 to $599.99	15
$600 to $899.99	18
$900 to $1,199.99	21
$1,200 to $1,499.99	24
$1,500 to $1,799.99	27
$1,800 to $2,099.99	30
$2,100 to $2,399.99	33
$2,400 and over	35

Mustering-out pay for those discharged from the armed forces is provided at the rate of $200 for an unmarried person without dependents, $250 for a married person with one dependent, $300 for one with two or more dependents, plus half of the base allowance for each year of active service and an additional half for service outside the continental United States.

The bill also provides transportation expenses for workers to move to new jobs and maintenance allowances for workers during six months of free vocational training for a new job.

Federal Agency

The Kilgore program would be administered by a strong federal agency, headed by a Director of War Mobilization and Readjustment, to be advised on ways of promoting "full employment" by regional and industrial councils.

The establishment of the latter has been sharply opposed by Republicans, who fear that they would be dominated by the Congress of Industrial Organizations. The director would be paid a salary of $15,000 a year. There also would be a work director, paid $12,000 a year.

Opponents of the Kilgore bill on Capitol Hill have labeled it "the-$35-every-Thursday" bill, linking it up with Utopian schemes popular during the prewar depression.

The debate on the two measures next week promises to be lively, with both parties bidding for the labor vote this year.

British List Men For Allied Talks

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The British Information Service Aug. 2 announced the British delegation to postwar security talks with this country, Russia, and China headed by Sir Alexander Cadogan, Permanent Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Three important military men are included, as counterparts to American generals and admirals named Aug. 1 to participate in the talks. Inclusion of high-ranking military men emphasized the part of the talk which will deal with the use of force in maintaining peace.

The British officers are Lieut. Gen. G. N. Macready, head of the British Army Staff in Washington, Admiral Sir Percy Noble, head of the British Admiralty delegation, and Air Marshal Sir William Welsh, head of the RAF delegation.

Other members of the British group are Sir William Malkin, legal adviser to the Foreign Office; Gladwyn Jebb, Foreign Office Secretary General; A. H. Poynton of the Colonial Office; Col. Capel Dunn, War Cabinet officer; Peter Loxley, Secretary to Sir Alexander; Prof. Charles Kingsley Webster, Foreign Office, and Paul Falla, Foreign Office.

New Invasion Gun Called 'Hole Puncher'

WATERVLIET, N. Y., Aug. 5 (AP)—A new invasion gun, nicknamed the "hole puncher," arms some General Sherman M-4 medium tanks, Brig. Gen. A. G. Gillespie, commander of the Watervliet Arsenal, disclosed Aug. 3.

Used for the first time in the invasion of Normandy, the new weapon packs a wallop in its armor-piercing shells that can slash enemy combat vehicles.

The gun achieves part of its newly developed hitting power from a long, slim 76-mm barrel, which also gives the projectile increased range. The projectile's 15-pound weight lends extra punch.

Johnson's Tailor Shop

The original tailor shop of President Andrew Johnson is housed in a brick museum at Greeneville, Tenn.

N. Y. Assembly to Get Plan For State Delinquency Agency

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—A single state agency to help local communities curb juvenile delinquency "by encouraging the moral, educational and recreational development of such children," will be proposed by the Action Committee for Delinquency at the next meeting of the State Legislature, it was announced here today.

The action stems from a recent meeting of the Committee at which the present system of neighborhood "co-ordinating councils" under the direction of the police department was described by Magistrate Anna M. Kross as lacking in long-range planning.

Magistrate Kross' Warning

Speaking for the group, which represents 1,000 educators, political, social and civic leaders, Magistrate Kross warned that "we have been too easily satisfied" with the work of the police department along the lines of youth-crime prevention.

"It is the universal opinion of trained social workers that the problem of juvenile delinquency should not be in the hands of the police department," she said, adding that "they are trying to do a job they are not qualified to do."

The proposed plan for statewide action calls for a director and an advisory council of 10 members appointed by the Governor who would work closely with local communities to prevent deliquency. Among the channels it would use would be the schools, courts and parents through parent education and parental control programs.

$500,000 Backing Planned

Co-ordinating the work of all youth service and delinquency groups and institutions, the new agency would also sponsor legislation relating to youth service and delinquency prevention. An appropriation of $500,000 would be set aside for the body.

Magistrate Kross said she is working on a national plan whereby all groups combating delinquency would be co-ordinated. She said the anti-deliquency program in the Washington Heights section here would serve as an experimental basis for the nationwide program. The Welfare Council of New York City has meanwhile been requested by the Committee to evaluate and co-ordinate all anti-delinquency programs now being attempted in the Washington Heights section.

Dewey Plans Policy Parley With Republicans in Congress

Continued from Page 1

military accomplishments which are being constantly reported."

This was the first time the Republican nominee had been asked for direct comment on the widely accepted thesis that the G. O. P. ticket would have a good chance to winning if the war and peace issues were decisively resolved, but a poor chance of winning if the war in Europe is still at stake.

For his part, Governor Dewey seemed no whit dismayed. He appeared to welcome the question and eager to answer it. His answer: "We'll win no matter what."

As to whether he felt that direct political benefits would accrue to his candidacy as the result of the St. Louis discussions, the Governor replied: "My experience has shown that when you render valuable and important service in government, the people will respond to it."

Mr. Dewey hailed the St. Louis conference as establishing a pattern of co-operative, consultative government carried out in a spirit of constructive give-and-take.

"The conference," Mr. Dewey said in his estimate of its accomplishments, "was called to settle the areas of conflict between the national and state governments which have been so shockingly wasteful and injurious to effective government and the war effort.

Complete Success

"The conference has been a complete success."

"The governors, representing three quarters of the people of the country, reached unanimous agreement on subjects which have created so much controversy in the last 12 years. I can say without hesitation that the squabbling and bickering which have gone on for 12 straight years will come to an end with the election of a Republican administration.

"One of the most important results of the conference was the unity of thinking between the governors which result from two days of continuous hard work and discussion. There were 26 different viewpoints as well as different sectional viewpoints. Every governor agreed upon every statement of policy, and together they have made a tremendous contribution to the effectiveness, efficiency, and economy of our Government and its capacity to render service to the people of the whole country.

"The net result is that one of our most vexatious problems has been settled as a matter of national policy by our Party and to the complete satisfaction of the governors."

Mr. Dewey said that he was confident the Republican members of Congress, who are representative of the viewpoints of the same people who elected these Republican governors, will agree with them and with him in the conclusions they reached.

But, as Mr. Dewey headed for his home in Pawling, N. Y., this week end it was apparent that one of his next major moves is to try to get all the G. O. P. representatives and senators together for an early meeting to ratify the St. Louis supplementary platform and to help fill in some of the blank spaces on national and international policy of the platform itself.

Canada to Exclude Japanese After War; Some to Be Deported

OTTAWA, Aug. 4 (AP)—Complete exclusion of Japanese immigration after the war was announced today as a government policy by Prime Minister Mackenzie King.

A special commission will be set up to determine which Japanese now in Canada are loyal and which disloyal, he said. Those disloyal would be sent to Japan, whether or not they were born there. Those loyal would be treated justly, but would not be allowed to congregate again in British Columbia, he said.

Wooden Tank Barges Fulfill Vital War Use

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—Wooden tank barges "gave an excellent account of themselves" in the invasion of Normandy as transports of vital petroleum products, the Office of Defense Transportation reported today.

A total of 269 wooden tank barges have been built for wartime traffic, ODT said. Sixty-four are used in transporting residual fuel oil via the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway from Texas to Florida, and 20 more are to be added, the agency reported.

The Army uses some of the barges at ports of embarkation, ODT added.

Twelve of the wooden vessels are being tested on the Mississippi River for fuel oil loads, ODT said.

Army engineers built the barges at Memphis, Tenn.; New Orleans, La.; Ocean City, N. J.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Washington, N. C.; Moss Point, Miss.; Brownsville, Texas; Dayton, Ohio; Plaquemines, La.; Biloxi, Miss.; Hialeah, Fla., and Miami, Fla.

Eligibility for Stoves Eased Aug. 5 by OPA

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—If you do not have any other way to cook, you will be eligible for a certificate to get a stove Aug. 5, the Office of Price Administration said Aug. 1.

Until now, you not only had to need a stove but your need had to be for a stove "to be used in what was considered essential living or working space"—and a summer cottage did not count.

At the same time dealers, distributors and manufacturers can obtain conversion burners for cooking ranges without certificates, but consumers still need the certificates for conversion burners.

Conference Called to Deal With Overcrowded Air Waves

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The air is getting so crowded with radio waves that an international conference has been called to organize frequencies for more efficient postwar use.

The overcrowding of the ether came out in connection with a State Department announcement Aug. 4 that representatives of the international radio industry in this country, about 600 firms, had been invited to a meeting here Aug. 11-12 to consider this government's proposals for reallocating frequencies.

Drastic measures to make certain wave-length bands available for aviation-ground communications, navigation aids and other technical uses are under study by American officials. One measure recommended by the inter-departmental radio advisory committee is elimination of all direct international short-wave broadcasting of entertaining or informational nature.

As a substitute the committee suggested that the type of programs now put on international short-wave radiocasts be sent either by short-wave relay or by cable or other means of relay to domestic stations over the world which would radiocast them directly to the ultimate listener.

This suggestion would mean the postwar elimination of the kind of radiocasting which all belligerent nations now use to get their propaganda to their enemies. In this country the 36 existing short-wave stations have served the purposes of the Office of War Information and also radiocast to South America the cultural and informational programs of the co-ordinator of inter-American affairs.

A hot controversy is expected over the recommendation for elimination of short-wave radiocasting, and some government officials have expressed themselves as feeling that while it is desirable from an engineering point of view it is impossible from an economic and cultural viewpoint.

The recommendations on which this country finally decides will be presented as the American plan for revision of international radio frequencies at a conference to be held as soon as possible after the end of the war, with all the countries in the world—at least, all those who do any radiocasting—represented.

Out of this conference will come, it is expected, a revision of the previous frequency assignments worked out at a conference at Madrid in 1932 and another at Cairo in 1938.

The proposed meeting will be one of a series which the State Department's division of telecommunications is preparing as a means of improving the exchange of information around the world, cutting wireless and cable tolls and advancing insofar as it can technical arrangements for a freer flow of ideas and facts among nations.

Another conference, more limited in scope, may be held with the British some time this fall or winter with a view to working out an agreement on commercial communications, both wireless and cable.

One of the new elements in radio which makes the old assignment of wave lengths out of date, it was said here, is the rise of television. Another is the development of the "frequency modulation" kind of radiocasting. Both of these require special wave-length assignments in competition with such customary uses of radio as airplane-to-ground communications, which are expected to be greatly expanded by the development of aviation.

Kelly's Ban on Dewey Picture Stirs Political Storm in Chicago

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—There's been quite a to-do here about the refusal of Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who happens to be a Democrat, to allow the hanging of a large picture of Thomas E. Dewey, Republican presidential nominee, alongside a similar portrait of President Roosevelt in the Servicemen's Center. The incident is believed to disclose one mode of attack to be used in the coming partisan battle.

The picture, a six-by-eight portrait, nicely finished and framed, was carried unceremoniously the other day into the Michigan Avenue Recreaation Center, which is operated by the City of Chicago rather than by the United Service Organizations. Preparations were made to hang it beside a picture of the President, which was of the same size and appearance. The workmen were stopped, however, by Daniel L. Flaherty, Administrative Director of the Center, who said they must obtain permission. The permission was, of course, not allowed. Mayor Kelly said, in effect, that Mr. Roosevelt's picture had hung there since the Center opened because he is President of the United States and Commander in Chief of its military and naval forces.

"If and when Mr. Dewey is elected President," he said, "his picture will be hung there instead of Mr. Roosevelt's."

Meanwhile, unbiased observers saw no reason why a picture of Mr. Dewey should be hung just because he is the choice of a political party for the presidency. The Center is not, and certainly should not be, it was agreed, used for political purposes. Mr. Dewey up to the present has attained only political significance. To hang his picture would inject an unquestionable political note, it is declared.

The Dewey picture, it develops, originally was the property of the Chicago Tribune and was given to the Cook County Republican Central Committee. George F. Fisher, Committee Chairman, takes responsibility for seeking to have it hung in the Center. There is no explanation why the Dewey picture happened to be a twin of the President's.

Republican sources, meanwhile, have made political capital of the incident, charging, as reported in the Chicago Tribune, that the refusal "makes it plain that every wartime agency is to be used in promoting a fourth term for Mr. Roosevelt."

'Plenty of Snow Plows' Hits Responsive Chord

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The War Production Board said yesterday that there will be plenty of snow plows for civilian use next winter.

"Civilian needs could not be met in the 1942-43 and 1943-44 seasons because of the military demand," WPB averred. "The Army has now cut back nearly all of its 1943-44 contracts, however, and it appears that both Army and Navy requirements for 1944-45 will be light."

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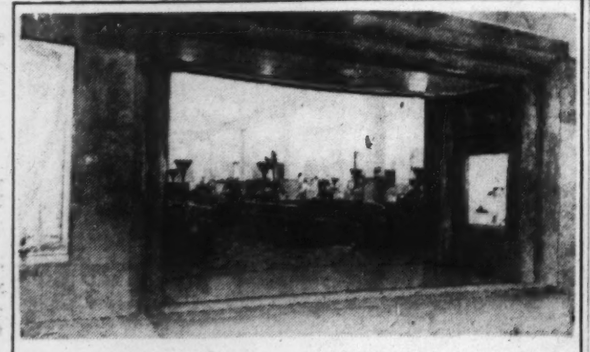

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

'Portrait of America'

By Carlyle Burrows

New York

Industry joined with art last week to afford another instance of the benefits of co-operation, when $11,000 in prizes contributed by the Pepsi-Cola Company for the Artists for Victory exhibition, which opens next October at the Metropolitan Museum, were announced at a preview.

The exhibition, under the title of "Portrait of America," will be a contemporary show of wide-ranging interest, and will show the work of 150 artists, conservative and modernist. Artists from all parts of the country were invited to participate, and two juries, one of selection and the other of award, have considered the merits of some 5,000 works submitted. The prize money went to 12 artists, most of it ranging from $2,500 to $1,000, to four purchase-prize pictures, and the remainder to eight painting for which $500 each was given. The first four prize pictures will be the property of the sponsors, while the others remain in the possession of the artists.

Announcing of these awards became the occasion for a concerted demonstration of good will, the city being represented at the meeting by Mayor La Guardia, Artists for Victory by its president, Arthur Crisp, the Metropolitan Museum by William Church Osborn, its president, and the sponsors by Walter S. Mack, Jr., head of the Pepsi-Cola Co.

However, one of the main features of the event was the announcement made by the latter that the sponsors' participation in the exhibition was to be extended, beyond that of supplying the prizes, to the acquisition of various other works of art from the exhibition, with the object of forming a collection to be contributed finally to a public art museum.

Those who were awarded prizes, and their subjects, included Waldo Peirce, who received first honors for his large canvas of a rural picnic scene, "Maine Swimming Hole"; Philip Evergood, who took second prize with "Wheels for Victory"; Louis Bosa, painter of the third-prize "Sidewalk Market," and Joseph De Martini, winner of the fourth prize with "Summer Day." The other artists who received awards were Vincent Spagna, Sol Wilson, Arthur Osver, Lucille Corcos, Xavier Gonzales, O. Louis Guglielmi, Stuart Davis and Philip Reisman.

Tanglewood Mozart Festival

By L. A. Sloper

Lenox, Mass.

The war has not halted musical activities at Tanglewood, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's beautiful estate in the Berkshires. The big festivals were suspended last summer because of wartime transportation difficulties, but the work of the Music Center went on. And this year the Trustees have undertaken a Mozart Festival in honor of the seventieth anniversary of Dr. Serge Koussevitzky.

It was a happy thought, because the music of Mozart lends itself to performance by a reduced orchestra, and in a small auditorium. So the big Shed is boarded up, and the Opera Concert Hall erected three years ago for student performances is being utilized. This building, designed by Eliel Saarinen, has excellent acoustics. It seats 1,100-odd persons, and since its doors can be thrown open on three sides, an overflow audience is accommodated on the lawns outside. The hall itself was sold out early.

Thus more than 1,500 people, at an estimate, are able to listen to the four concerts (July 29-30, Aug. 5-6) which compose the festival. For the first two concerts they came variously by motor, bicycle and on foot, and the attendance was regarded as most encouraging under prevailing travel conditions.

The occasion was happy also because it was a partial realization of Dr. Koussevitzky's ambition to see Tanglewood carry on the tradition of the Salzburg Festivals, preserving in America the musical standards and traditions which have been trodden under the boots of the German militarists. Mozart's music for the lyric theater was represented only by overtures, but the programs included some of the finest of his work in the symphonic forms.

* * *

Soloists listed were Dorothy Maynor, soprano; Pierre Luboshutz and Genia Nemenoff, duo-pianists; Ruth Posselt, violinist, and Robert Casadésus, pianist. The orchestra was made up of about 35 players, including the first-desk men of the Boston Symphony Orchestra.

The performances served to emphasize anew the extraordinary virtuosity of the orchestra, or of any group composed of its members, under the direction of Dr. Koussevitzky. The tonal volume produced by the 30-odd players was precisely adapted to the size of the auditorium, and the quality of tone was as pure as that of the full ensemble in Symphony Hall in Boston. As for execution and flexibility, they continue to be amazing.

Of course much of the credit for this virtuosity goes to Dr. Koussevitzky, whose insistence on a singing tone and a precise utterance is unremitting. Even more, the interpretive beauties and defects are attributable to the conductor.

Dr. Koussevitzky is one of the great conductors of our time. In romantic music he is perhaps unsurpassed, and he has battled long and bravely and successfully for the moderns.

He is not, however, first among Mozart conductors. At times he catches and conveys the aristocratic grace, the bubbling joy, the lyric charm of the master's scores. At other times he is betrayed by his own romantic nature and dramatic instincts into distortions and exaggerations which mar the Mozartean serenity. Effects that are good for Tchaikovsky, or even for Haydn, will no do here.

He tends, for example, to drag the slow movements and to speed up the quick ones. No doubt his pride and joy in the magnificent instrument which he commands tempt him to these artistic sins. Nevertheless, if a conductor draws out an andante to the breaking point, not even a great orchestra can sustain the melodic line; if he steps up the tempo of an allegro too much, the articulation of the best players becomes cloudy; if he over-dramatizes a moody introductory passage, precision of attack tends to be forgotten, and if he applies an exaggerated ritard at the end of a movement, artistic truth is sacrificed to effect.

All these flaws were in evidence in the performance of the Divertimento in B flat for strings and two horns (K-287), at the first concert. This work is a pleasing jeu d'esprit, and needs particularly a light touch. Yet the Andante grazioso was drawn out to dullness, and the Andante that opens the final movement was made to sound like a prelude to the entrance of the villains in an Italian opera.

* * *

On the other hand, the Andante Molto of the Symphony in C major (K-338) at the same concert, and the Andantes of the "Haffner" Symphony and the Symphony in G minor (K-550), the following afternoon, were played with a just lyrical continuity.

Miss Maynor, who was "discovered" by Dr. Koussevitzky five years ago, sang arias from "Il re pastore" and "The Magic Flute," and the concert air, K-505. Miss Maynor has a voice of much beauty and of not a little volume. It is apparent that in the last five years she has added through study to her understanding of the problems of expression. She revealed some of the dramatic value of Pamina's air, but she was more successful in the concert aria. Here she released considerable emotional power. Her talent is probably at its best in the lyric style, for her coloratura singing lacks definition. She is, I should say, not a Mozart singer.

Mr. Luboshutz and Mme. Nemenoff decidedly are Mozart players. In the E flat Concerto (K-365) they manifested a delicacy of touch, a tonal color, a lyrical charm, a complete unanimity, and a composure that could not be disturbed even by a thunderstorm which compelled Dr. Koussevitzky to call an intermission after the first few measures of the Finale. They resumed with the slow movement, which was exquisitely done, and carried through the last movement without further interference from the elements. They were rewarded by an ovation.

The two final concerts of the festival programmed among other works the Violin Concerto in D major (K-218), the D major Piano Concerto ("Coronation"), two Serenades (K-388 and K-525), and the Symphonies in E flat (K-543), and C major ("Jupiter").

Serge Koussevitzky

Musician and Patron—II

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

A previous article drew attention to the metamorphoses of the patron of music—the result of changing social and economic conditions—since the eighteenth century. Now a new and important patron has appeared in wartime England.

C. E. M. A. (Council for the Encouragement of Music and Arts) began in a small way. It was founded in January, 1940, by the Pilgrim Trust and Lord De La Warr, then President of the Board of Education, as a private Committee, to meet an immediate, wartime problem: "the sudden isolation of country places during the first winter black-out, the concentration of workers in new centers, and the collapse of all ordinary sources of theater and music."

* * *

According to "The Arts in War Time," a report on the work of the C. E. M. A. during 1942-1943, it is still one of the Council's prime purposes "to further the decentralization of the arts and the fostering of standards in the great provincial centers not less high than those of the metropolis"—what, by the way, will the northern "great provincial center" which has always looked upon itself as the true musical capital of England say to that?

Not the least important function of the patron of music is attaching his signature to big checks. Here, in 1940, the Pilgrim Trust set the good example with a generous grant. Within three months this grant was doubled by the Treasury—a gesture that would have astonished the prewar musical world—and by the beginning of the third financial year, when the Pilgrim Trustees, having laid a solid foundation, withdrew, the Government went still further and took over full financial responsibility. In England, the State is now, for the moment at any rate, easily the biggest patron of music.

* * *

The pros and cons of state patronage of the arts cover too wide a field fully to be discussed here. Few of these pros and cons can have been overlooked in the controversies which for many years have waged round the subject of a national theater. The artist is naturally suspicious of bureaucracy and the notorious obstructiveness of officials with their "Pass to—."

Harley Granville-Barker, the brilliant producer and playwright, once wrote a dialogue between a Man of the Theater and a Minister of Education ("The Exemplary Theater") in which the shrewd Man of State said: "I sound old-fashioned, but I'm a weary bureaucrat myself and not over in love, it may surprise you to hear, with indefinite increase of bureaucracy. It takes many generations to train competent officials, you know. Heaven knows that so far we haven't enough to go round. What's wrong with the dear old discredited law of supply and demand to regulate the theater by?" By implication these four sentences neatly express—and defend—a point of view that is still widely held whenever there arises any question of State-aided art.

The answer to "What's wrong with the dear old discredited law of supply and demand?" is easy. There exists a realm of values beyond the reach of those commercial standards of success which rest primarily on "mob appeal"—the business man's aim "to attract the greatest possible crowd in the shortest possible time." Is it then the duty of the State to supply the defects of base economic considerations of ordinary supply and demand?

* * *

This question is less easy to answer. The artist himself here, for example, casts an uneasy eye in the direction of the politician; and we actually have one well-known painter advocating "State-discouragement" of the arts, in spite of the long and considerable success we have already achieved in this direction. Many again—not, it must be confessed, without cause—seem to dread the activities of a Ministry of Fine Arts. And so "all kinds of arguments and questions deep."

Meanwhile "The Arts in War Time" reveals that the State has been quietly putting a finger in the pie of music, ballet, and the theater, to an extent that will delight or alarm, according to the individual point of view. For the year 1943-44, the Treasury provided a grant of £115,000. C. E. M. A.'s aid to orchestras, theater companies, and other organizations takes different forms. Sometimes it is a block grant; sometimes direct payment of artists' fees and expenses; sometimes advance loans repayable, if possible, out of later profits; sometimes guarantees against loss.

* * *

Here are one or two extracts from the policy section of the report: "The Council has been concerned with the support of old audiences and the discovery of new ones. The first have been assured a fairly steady, increasing supply of plays, ballets, and opera, symphony concerts and chamber music. The guaranteeing of existing companies to continue their normal work and of music subscription clubs to undertake their usual seasons has gone on quietly and with growing success."

Speaking of groups of village people, factory workers, and casual audiences in air raid shelters and rest centers for the homeless after air raids, the report says: "With few exceptions, all of these have made enthusiastic and intelligent audiences, to an extent which confounds some critics. Even the chance audiences assembled during air raids have often, later, developed their own music clubs and dramatic societies, and have presented a permanent demand, in more normal conditions, to be supplied with new material."

It is interesting to read that at the beginning of 1943, the Sadler's Wells Opera and Ballet Company came into association with the Council, but have not, so far, required financial support. A further ballet recruit was the Ballet Rambert. Here it should be said that this brief survey of C. E. M. A.'s activities necessarily does not include its equally important associations with the drama and art.

What of the future? The opposition has already found a voice. Ernest Newman said recently: "... on the face of it there seems no more valid reason for the State subsidizing a musical industry run on flagrantly non-economic lines than there would be for its subsidizing the plumbing or the cricket-bat business in similar circumstances—will it not be entitled to a voice in the running of industry? And if we grant that, then what should the voice say?"

The voice of C. E. M. A. says: "The defined purpose of the Council is to maintain the highest possible standard in the arts." The opposition will naturally be curious about the competence of the Council itself and the values which constitute its standard. Most people will agree with Mr. Newman when he appends to his own plan: "To achieve this ideal condition of affairs in art, however, two things would be necessary, an ideal State and an ideal public." In the meantime C. E. M. A. is rendering a valuable service both to art and the community, in anything but ideal conditions.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on July 29.

Efrem Kurtz at Ravinia

By Felix Borowski

Chicago

Efrem Kurtz, last but one of the conductors to direct the Chicago Symphony Orchestra this summer at Ravinia, earned the gratitude of his audiences not only by some excellent performances, but by a selection of programs which contained a minimum of hackneyed offerings and some novelties which were of interest.

The first concert (July 25) brought forward two new compositions by Stravinsky—Four Norwegian Moods and a Circus Polka. The Norwegian movements did not appear to have much to do with Scandinavia, and at least in a Wedding Dance (the third of the four pieces) the music was more Russian than anything Stravinsky had given to the world since his first successes with "The Fire-Bird" and "Pétrouchka" at Paris.

The Polka had been heard in Chicago, in the original band version, when George Balanchine's Elephant Ballet was performed by the Ringling-Barnum and Bailey circus. The orchestral version was witty and flippant, and the orchestra did full justice to it. When Mr. Kurtz added the Dance of the Coachmen and Grooms, from "Pétrouchka," at the end, it was evident that Stravinski, ingenious and clever as his latest works may be, was a greater master when "Pétrouchka" first was produced in 1911.

* * *

The program also included Siloti's version of the D minor Concerto Grosso by Vivaldi, and the A major Symphony by Beethoven.

The second concert (July 27) contained another novelty—two movements from Hindemith's "Metamorphosis on Themes of C. M. von Weber," produced last season by the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York. It was regrettable that Mr. Kurtz could not have presented the entire composition, but it is to be presumed that limited rehearsal time at Ravinia did not permit of sufficient preparation.

The two sections, based on material drawn from Weber's numerous pieces for piano duet, was of interest less for the importance of Weber's subject matter than for the masterly treatment given to it by the transcriber.

The remainder of the program comprised a performance of Schubert's C major Symphony, in a somewhat unconventional reading by Mr. Kurtz; three movements from the Sonata, Opus 5, of Corelli, arranged for strings by Ettore Pinelli, and Wagner's rather tawdry overture to "Rienzi."

* * *

One new work and two quasi-novelties were given interpretation—in addition to Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony—at the third concert (July 29). Samuel Barber's Commando March proved to be a successful manipulation of a form that too often is trite and uninspired.

Milhaud's arrangement of two movements from Couperin's eighteenth-century work for strings and clavecin, "La Sultane," had previously been heard in these parts from the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra. Its worth and effectiveness in Milhaud's version made the second presentation well worth while.

Two works new to Ravinia listeners were offered at the closing concert of Mr. Kurtz's engagement (July 30). Three dances from Khatchaturian's ballet, "Gayne," proved to be of considerable interest, for they were not only permeated by Armenian influences, but were scored with the skill which already had been made manifest in the concerto by the same composer, played at Ravinia last season.

Another novelty, "Batuque," one of three movements of a suite by the Brazilian composer, Fernández, was a Negro danee of barbaric power. Both compositions were performed with something like virtuosity by the orchestra, which also gave an effective account of Auber's Overture to "Masaniello"—not often heard these days—and Haydn's "Surprise" Symphony. At the close Mr. Kurtz presented his brilliant potpourri of tunes by Offenbach which Massinet made into the ballet, "Gaîté Parisienne."

New Devotional Music

A Monthly Review

By Ruth Barrett Arno, A. A. G. O.

Sacred Solos

Now obtainable under its own cover is the beautiful song, formerly a part of a collection, "God is my Shepherd," by Anton Dvořák. (Boston: Homeyer. $5.50, Grade IV, Keys E and B.) This is the original version, with the text omitted.

"The King of Love my Shepherd Is." (Philadelphia: Oliver Ditson. $.50, Grade IV, high voice; text of Henry W. Baker, and music of G. F. Broadhead), is a solo within the scope of most singers. It is marked by adaptability of words to notes and by general rhythmic vitality.

Organ Music

An important addition to the organ repertory is "Prologue Elégiaque" (New York: Marks Music Corp. $.75, Grade V), by Roland Diggle. A less obvious style of writing than in some of his previous compositions results in a well-developed, musically interesting piece. With telling changes of key come fresh ideas which lend diversity throughout. One such quick turn occurs near the end, causing vivid surprise. Hammond registration is included.

"Gems of Masterworks" (Philadelphia: Theodore Presser Co. $1, Grades III and IV; Hammond registration by Kenneth Hallett), is compiled and edited by Paul Tonner. The volume is printed on two staves with organ pedal marks inserted, making it valuable for pianists as well as organists. It is nicely arranged, has good material and is easy to read. It contains excerpts from Brahms, Franck, Sibelius, Tchaikovsky, and others.

Piano Music

"Sheep may safely graze," by J. S. Bach, from the Birthday Cantata, has been given a comprehensible arrangement by the pianist, Egon Petri. (New York: Boosey & Hawkes, $.45, Grade V.) With pastoral beauty, it flows gracefully, the parts being well distributed in right and left hands. The character and length make it attractive as a prelude.

One who has need for classics in his work but whose ability in execution is limited may find interest in an American publication of Six Viennese Sonatinas, by Mozart. (New York: Mercury Music Corp. $.75, Grade III), revised and edited by Felix Guenther; also in a simplified version of the theme from Rachmaninov's Concerto No. 2, which is one of a series of "Themolodies" (New York: Carl Fischer. $.30, Grade III.) The entire group is arranged by Maxwell Eckstein. It is thought that the Mozart material was written originally not for piano but for a combination of instruments. Nevertheless, the book is recommended, having many beautiful slow movements suitable for devotional use.

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Accepting Healing

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

How IRRESISTIBLE in its compassionate love and tender persuasion was that command of Christ Jesus recorded in the Bible and spoken to the man whose hand was withered, "Stretch forth thine hand" (Matthew 12:13). Our Master's understanding was crystal clear that within God's allness—Love's allness—each image or likeness of that Love could only know and express uninterrupted harmony.

The greatest moment of that man's experience arrived when he reached forth to receive God's bounteous gift of healing. By his response to Christ Jesus' call to claim his rich inheritance of liberation from the bondage of incapacity, this man was given the opportunity to wipe out from his memory those previous years of acquiescence in suffering.

What fruitful lessons for the ennobling and enriching of our own lives can be gained from this incident! Perhaps we have never realized how much any critical or condemnatory thought may affect us, and even at times bar the happy release of ourselves or another from pain or fear.

* * *

The teachings of Christian Science so clearly detailed in its textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, explain the divine Science that underlay the Master's mighty works. The spiritual understanding they impart is essential to individual progress out of those limited and ignorant concepts of God and man, which are the sources of disease and danger, and the causes of failure to attain man's God-given freedom and joy. Thus Science clearly shows us how to obey the Christ-command, "Stretch forth thine hand." We must be willing and eager to relinquish all binding, unlovely, bitter, or degrading thoughts if we would be free from physical or moral bondage. As we allow consciousness to imbibe and retain the wondrous inspiration, the spiritual light and might of divine Truth, we too, like the man of old, reach forth and claim our heritage of health and dominion.

* * *

This mental receptivity to the Truth which liberates is likened by Mrs. Eddy to the childlike open-mindedness which is ever ready to accept new and diviner vistas appearing to awakening consciousness. In Science and Health she writes (pp. 323, 324): "Willingness to become as a little child and to leave the old for the new, renders thought receptive of the advanced idea. Gladness to leave the false landmarks and joy to see them disappear,—this disposition helps to precipitate the ultimate harmony. The purification of sense and self is a proof of progress."

Shall we not then with gladness and gratitude leave the old landmarks of mental resistance and of unresponsiveness to the Christly appeal to accept Love's bounteous bestowals of good? The need for this receptive mental attitude was interestingly portrayed in the case of a young woman seeking the healing of a physical complaint who borrowed Science and Health from a Christian Scientist. With somewhat labored caution and latent criticism she searched the pages of the book, longing the while to find a satisfying understanding of God's allness and man's spiritual sonship with Him. Soon she began to wonder why so little light penetrated her thought. She also wondered why she was not more quickly gaining her freedom from the physical trouble.

* * *

As she continued her study and began to give up her critical resistance to the divine truths presented to her, she found a new radiance illuming her life. Progressive business opportunities, unsought, were afforded her, and her healing began to appear. She was learning to reach forth unreservedly to claim the limitless harmony and health that had, in reality, always been hers because she was unequivocally the child of God, good. Today she is eagerly helping others to find their natural and spontaneous freedom by showing them how unnatural and how incapable of producing harmony is any mental attitude opposed to God's omnipotent goodness.

To those who open wide their consciousness to receive the truth of their spiritual oneness with God, here and now, the words of our great Way-shower are fulfilled (John 16:23), "Whatsoever ye shall ask the Father in my name, he will give it you."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into German)

Neighbor Tree

Neighbor tree for many years,
The sycamore knew my little fears.

Looking to the house below,
Saw my sorrows come and go.

Took in stride the sun or rain,
Snow, and then the spring again.

Now at night it takes its rest
Wearing a bright new moon for crest.

HELEN MCGAUGHEY

By Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A ROMAN MARBLE MOSAIC FROM THE SECOND CENTURY

THE ANCIENT ROMANS cultivated the art of picture-design in mosaic. They paved the floors of luxurious homes with the multi-colored stone and glass *tesserae* firmly embedded in a cementing base. In these handsome pavements, they carried on the art of monumental painting which has endured the ravages of time, of immersion, earthquake, and neglect.

About a dozen years ago, an expedition, sponsored by several museums, uncovered perhaps one hundred of these ornate floors of ancient Antioch which remain today visible evidence of luxuriant living, good taste, and skillful accomplishment.

There was a fusion of occidental and oriental ideas that harmonized in this eastern center of the Roman Empire upon which Julius Caesar conferred the honored title, "Metropolis." It was regarded as an eastern Rome, having its forum, basilica, aqueducts, circus, theater, baths, race-courses, and market-places. Its main street had a central passage for horse traffic and chariots, and two covered colonnades for pedestrians. "When the sun shone on colored fountains and gilded statues, on marble colonnades and prancing quadriga, and on uplifted gold trumpets of Victories, the appearance of Antioch must indeed have been superb."

This mosaic is said to be a central panel of a floor from a villa at Daphne. Daphne was an elegant suburb, lying five miles southwest of Antioch.

The mosaic is of the second half of the second century A. D. In it are represented a wild duck, drake, and ducklings, the latter splashing about in a pool. Bits of vegetation complete the realistic illusion. At this time, mosaic design was influenced by painting and Roman painters cultivated a technique of realistic representation, projecting figures in three dimensions and achieving an authentic illusion of form in space. In the plumage, we note the gradation of hue and the attentiveness to illumination. Centuries later, the mosaics flattened and stylization replaced realism. The mosaics of Ravenna are the supreme achievements of this latter style, which was favored and cultivated by early Christian designers.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Heilung annehmen

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

WIE UNWIDERSTEHLICH in seiner erbarmenden Liebe und zärtlichen Überzeugung das in der Bibel berichtete Gebot Christi Jesu an den Mann mit der verdorrten Hand war: „Strecke deine Hand aus" (Matth. 12, 13)! Unser Meister verstand kristallklar, daß in der Allheit Gottes—der Allheit der Liebe—jedes Bild oder Gleichnis dieser Liebe nur ununterbrochene Harmonie kennen und ausdrücken kann.

Der größte Augenblick in der Erfahrung dieses Mannes kam, als er die Hand ausstreckte, um Gottes reiche Gabe der Heilung zu empfangen. Indem dieser Mann der Aufforderung Christi Jesu, sein reiches Erbe des Freiseins von der Knechtschaft der Unfähigkeit zu beanspruchen, gehorchte, wurde ihm Gelegenheit geboten, die früheren Jahre seiner Ergebung in das Leiden aus seinem Gedächtnis auszulöschen.

Was für nützliche Lehren zur Veredelung und Bereicherung unseres eigenen Lebens wir aus dieser Begebenheit ziehen können! Vielleicht sind wir uns nie darüber klar geworden, wie sehr jeder tadelnde oder verurteilende Gedanke uns beeinflussen und zuweilen sogar unsere oder eines andern freudige Befreiung von Schmerzen oder Furcht verhindern kann.

Die Lehren der Christlichen Wissenschaft, die in dem Lehrbuch „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" von Mary Baker Eddy so klar dargelegt sind, erklären die göttliche Wissenschaft, die den mächtigen Werken des Meisters zugrunde lag. Das geistige Verständnis, das sie mitteilen, ist wesentlich für jedermanns Fortschritt aus den begrenzten und falschen Begriffen von Gott und dem Menschen heraus, die die Quellen der Krankheit und der Gefahr und die Ursachen des Mißlingens sind, des Menschen gottverliehene Freiheit und Freude zu erlangen. So zeigt uns die Wissenschaft klar, wie dem Gebot des Christus: „Strecke deine Hand aus" zu gehorchen ist. Wir müssen willig und unverzüglich alle fesselnden, unschönen, bitteren und erniedrigenden Gedanken aufgeben, wenn wir von leiblicher oder sittlicher Knechtschaft frei werden wollen. Wenn wir die wunderbare Inspiration, das geistige Licht und die geistige Macht der göttlichen Wahrheit ins Bewußtsein aufnehmen und darin festhalten, greifen auch wir wie der Mann vor alters nach unserem Erbe der Gesundheit und der Herrschaft und beanspruchen es.

Diese mentale Empfänglichkeit für die Wahrheit, die frei macht, vergleicht Mrs. Eddy mit der kindlichen Offenheit, die immer bereit ist, dem erwachenden Bewußtsein erscheinende neue und göttlichere Anblicke anzunehmen. Sie schreibt in Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 323, 324): „Die Willigkeit, wie ein kleines Kind zu werden und das Alte um des Neuen willen aufzugeben, macht den Gedanken für die vorgeschrittene Idee empfänglich. Die Freudigkeit, die falschen Marksteine zu verlassen, und die Freude, sie verschwinden zu sehen—eine solche Gesinnung beschleunigt die endgültige Harmonie. Die Läuterung des Sinnes und des Selbst ist ein Beweis des Fortschritts".

Sollen wir dann nicht froh und dankbar die alten Marksteine mentalen Widerstandes und der Unempfänglichkeit für Christi Aufforderung, der Liebe reiche Verleihungen des Guten anzunehmen, verlassen? Die Notwendigkeit einer solchen empfänglichen Gesinnung wurde interessant in dem Fall einer jungen Frau veranschaulicht, die, der Heilung von einem körperlichen Leiden bedürftig, Wissenschaft und Gesundheit von einem Christlichen Wissenschafter entlehnte. Behutsam und vorsichtig und mit unterdrückter Krittelei las sie in dem Buch, während sie sich sehnte, ein befriedigendes Verständnis der Allheit Gottes und der geistigen Gottessohnschaft des Menschen zu finden. Bald begann sie sich zu wundern, warum so wenig Licht in ihr Denken eindrang und warum sie nicht schneller ihre Befreiung von dem körperlichen Leiden erlangte.

Als sie ihr Forschen fortsetzte und ihren tadelsüchtigen Widerstand gegen die ihr dargebotenen göttlichen Wahrheiten aufgab, fand sie ihr Leben von neuem Strahlenglanz erleuchtet. Fortschritt bedeutende Geschäftsgelegenheiten wurden ihr ohne ihr Zutun gewährt, und ihre Heilung begann in Erscheinung zu treten. Sie lernte rückhaltlos danach trachten, die grenzenlose Harmonie und Gesundheit zu beanspruchen, die in Wirklichkeit immer ihr eigen gewesen waren, weil sie zweifellos das Kind Gottes, des Guten, war. Heute hilft sie eifrig anderen ihre natürliche und angeborene Freiheit finden, indem sie ihnen zeigt, wie unnatürlich und unfähig, Harmonie zu erzeugen, jede der allmächtigen Güte Gottes entgegengesetzte Gesinnung ist.

Für diejenigen, die ihr Bewußtsein weit öffnen, um die Wahrheit ihrer geistigen Einheit mit Gott zu empfangen, sind die Worte unseres großen Wegweisers hier und jetzt erfüllt (Joh. 16, 23): „So ihr den Vater etwas bitten werdet in meinem Namen, so wird er's euch geben".

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die Christlich-Wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society), Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

The Rainbow Caves of Capri

AT THE SAME TIME (1806) and for the same reason, the English occupied a small Mediterranean island that had been held desirable ever since antiquity, but more for its beauty than for its strategic situation. Capri, which rises steep and forbidding as viewed from Naples, offers an idyllic surprise on the south side, for here the flowers have the luminous mountain colors that we ordinarily see only in the high Alps in summer. Where jagged cliffs stand out to shield soft valleys against the sea wind, a gentian-blue shrub grows low, woody, almost insignificant. But its blue blossoms, the size of lilacs, shine out upon the world as warmly as a human heart. The deep hue of the Mediterranean itself seems to have spread. Through the thirsty bright green of the stones, viburnum shrubs cascade down, and yellow spurge. Rosemary and barberry grow rank to an unheard-of size, and the myrtle reaches the height of a man, its white blossoms giving off their bittersweet scent as if to warn all brides. Sunny slopes are covered with a gigantic variety of sedum with yellow and lilac starflowers as big as your hand. Asters, broom, and heath crowd into the sun with tropical juniper, which crouches against the rock lest the sea wind break it. Among them blossom quiet, lilac anemones, taking the shade of the fantastic wild fennel bushes or the stiffly graceful pink candlestick lilies.

The island's grottoes are named after their colors, blue, green, red, white. Only a master hand can shoot the skiff through the narrow entrance just at the moment when the waves recede, and only habitués can circumnavigate the reefs and crags in these watery caves. . . .

The English fleet abandoned Capri within two years, but the English poets and lovers have kept returning, happy to find a base here not for their guns but for their imaginations.—From "The Mediterranean, Saga of a Sea," by EMIL LUDWIG. (New York: Whittlesey House.)

Coquille and His Caravan

COQUILLE WAS STANDING on the little beach in Palestine when I first saw him. His feet were planted in the sand as if he intended to stay there forever: a quaint figure in a fawn tunic belted with a bit of rope. From this rough belt a scrip hung and a great scallop shell. There was a shell fastened to his cap, too. He looked like some small palmer out of the Middle Ages!

He was watching the scallops at their play, and the sound of the outgoing tide filled his ears, so he didn't hear me come.

The scallops were leaping across the wet sand, plunging into the water, swimming away with long spurts and light gleaming from their iridescent eyes as they opened their shells. Above the soft swish of wavelets, the sharp click of their lips could be heard when they snapped shut and leapt through the shallows.

* * *

A beautiful sight! The scallops of Palestine are large and lively and strong of foot.

"Hello, Coquille," I said, halting beside the boy. "They're jumping fast today, aren't they?"

"Oui, Monsieur." His eyes fluttered over me. "With one foot they manage very well." His voice was philosophical. Then he grinned. "How did you guess my name?"

"By your hat, of course." I grinned back. "Your great-great-great-grandfather came out here with Saint Louis, I suppose."

The boy nodded. A quick joy went over his face.

"We had his shell home at St. Tropez. He was twice a pilgrim. Monsieur knows that all good pilgrims wear them."

"Yes, I know. People come on strange errands to Palestine. What brought you, Coquille?"

* * *

His eyelids quivered. His look traveled over the sea. He didn't answer. I noticed how his hair sprang up around the faded beret in vigorous curls, but his brown skin was tight above his cheekbones. Another ill-fed child—I'd seen so many.

"When were you born?"

"A long time ago." His small voice was grave. "I am old and I have walked half over the Holy Land. Some day I shall go back and walk over the rest."

"But *this* is the Holy Land! What are you talking about?"

"I am speaking of France," he said with dignity. "My father is lost. He is an officer of the Chasseurs d'Afrique. We have come to find him."

"Oh——" I couldn't think of anything else to say.

"Is Monsieur a painter, perhaps?" Coquille's brown eyes burned with hope.

"In a way."

* * *

"That is good." His thin fingers touched my sleeve. "You can always be happy. My father is an artist. When nobody came to buy his pictures, he would paint the boats. The fishermen like bright, scrolled names. To make boats beautiful with scarlet and blue—this is artist's business the same as any other. So my father used to say. He whistled and sang while he painted the smacks at St. Tropez. Our parrot, too, can whistle and sing. He sings 'La Marseillaise.' I taught him." Coquille put up his chin proudly. It was round and cleft. "You must hear him! Have you a franc?"

The boy's glance was anxious and apologetic.

"A franc is cheap for seeing a whole caravan, is it not, Monseiur?" He swallowed hard. "Unhappily, we have to eat." He spread his hands, looked me squarely in the eye—one man to another. "In our caravan we have a kangaroo and a monkey and a hedgehog and a spitting snake, in addition to the gray parrot and our land tortoise. This is a multitude of animals, isn't it?"

I nodded.

His precise diction seemed odd to me after the slang of American children. But, then, everything in life today is odd and up-side-down.

"Perhaps Monsieur Mon Ami would care to visit our caravan at once." Coquille quivered like an expectant puppy. "It is not far, just there——" He wheeled on his heel and pointed to a grove of carob trees.

"All right. Let's go!"

* * *

Up in a carob a monkey was chattering, playing with the purple-bronze pods. When he noticed Coquille, he clapped a pair of pods together. They made a brittle noise, more thin and sharp than castanets. He was a sooty mangabey or negro monkey from West Africa, a type full of tricks!

A sudden shower of beans hit our heads!

The mangabey writhed his mouth, showed his teeth in a weird, delighted grin.

"Oh, you bad one!" shouted Coquille at him. "Descend and ask pardon of Monsieur Mon Ami; greet him properly, Chenille."

Chenille hopped onto Coquille's shoulder, seized the shell from his cap and settled it on his own head, held it there with his two black hands. His tail flattened against his spine. Then, most ceremoniously, he lifted the shell hat and made a bow.

I burst into laughter.

Coquille raised his hand.

"Please, Monsieur, don't laugh! It hurts his feelings."

Before I could pull my face in order, sure enough Chenille scrambled up the tree, crouched in a crotch, his cheeks creased in sulks.

Coquille sighed.

"I'm sorry," I said. "I didn't mean to offend."

"Monsieur is not used to monkeys. They can't bear ridicule. Never mind; he'll get over it. Let us progress! I must introduce you to the others."

* * *

We walked into the grove. None of the creatures were in cages. Each was tethered to a separate tree. Coquille took me from one to the other, politely introducing them as though they were noble humans. Cheops, the Egyptian hedgehog, stared inquisitively from under his long ears. A small beast by comparison with his cousins of Europe. Perhaps sand breeds smaller beings than black soil. Anyhow, he had a queer air of wisdom, of something that had lived a long time.

Among the trees, a van stood, its wheels and top gilded. On its sides scenes were painted—jungle scenes with prowling animals, framed in vivid scrolls of red. The lions and the leopards looked real. One had the feeling that only these scarlet scrolls kept them in place, prevented them from leaping out from their jungles upon any spectator!

"Your father's work?" I asked.

"Yes," Coquille's tone was proud. Gravely he clicked his heels, fixed his eyes upon a small tricolor fastened to a pole above the front of the van. "Vive la France!" he said.

My own fingers stiffened against my service cap as my heart made a silent apology. It had harbored doubts, I must confess, and its faith in France had grown feeble. This boy's belief cleansed the tricolor, made it stream stainless and real again!

PETER TALLANT

Certainly Dickens Was Obvious

IN THE COLLEGE WORLD it is a point of honor for the successive classes to treat each other with contumely. The feud between freshman and sophomore goes on automatically. Only when one has become a senior may he, without losing caste, recognize a freshman as a youth of promise, and admit that a sophomore is not half bad. Such disinterested criticism is tolerated because it is evidently the result of the mellowing influence of time.

The same tendency is seen in literary and artistic judgments. It is never good taste to admit the good taste of the generation that immediately precedes us. Its innocent admirations are flouted and its standards are condemned as provincial. . . .

The nineteenth century had its fling at the artificiality of the eighteenth century, and treated it with contempt as the age of doctrinaires. And now that the twentieth century is coming to the age of discretion, we hear a new term of reproach, Mid-Victorian. . . .

All this must, for the time, count against Dickens; for of all the Victorians he was the midmost. He flourished in that most absurd period of time—the time just before most of us were born. And how he did flourish! . . .

By letting bygones be bygones, and not seeking to justify the enthusiasms of the nineteenth century, one may return to Dickens as to the home of one's childhood. How do the old scenes affect us? Does the charm remain? When thus we return to Dickens, we are compelled to confess the justice of the latterday criticism. In all his writings he deals with characters and situations which are wholly obvious; at least they are obvious after he deals with them. Not only is he without the art which conceals art, but, unlike some novelists of more recent fame, he is without the art that conceals the lack of art. He produces an impression by the crude method of "rubbing it in." There are no subtleties to pique our curiosity, no problems left us for discussion, no room for difference of opinion. There is no more opportunity for speculation than in a one-price clothing store where every article is marked in plain figures. To have heartily disliked Mr. Pecksniff and to have loved the Cheeryble Brothers indicates no sagacity on our part. The author has distinctly and repeatedly told us that the one is an odious hypocrite and that the others are benevolent to an unusual degree. Our appreciation of Sam Weller does not prove that we have any sense of humor save that which is common to man. For Mr. Weller's humor is a blessing that is not in disguise. It is a pump which needs no priming. There is no denying that the humor, the pathos, and the sentiment of Dickens are obvious.

All this, according to certain critics, goes to prove that Dickens lacks distinction, and that the writing of his novels was a commonplace achievement. This judgment seems to me to arise from a confusion of thought. The perception of the obvious is a commonplace achievement; the creation of the obvious, and making it interesting, is the work of genius. There is no intellectual distinction in the enjoyment of *The Pickwick Papers*; to write *The Pickwick Papers* would be another matter.—From "Humanly Speaking," by SAMUEL MCCHORD CROTHERS. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

In Flat Country

Once I lived on a mountain, a tall blue
glass mountain, with bird-magic and a view
into seven counties. Being young,

I could not know that songs sung
on a mountain seldom last. They trundle
away like a bright bundle

on the arm of a traveler.
Today in flat country is astir
a wonderment, as a thrush

comes singing to the rose-of-Sharon bush.
It has been many and many a year,
they say, since a wood-thrush was here.

And suddenly there appears a tall blue
glass mountain, and a far, far view.

MAY CARLETON LORD

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1944

'Paradise' Area of Matto Grosso Unfolds Far Short of Expectations

Swiss Celebrate Liberty, Keep Eye on Nazi Retreat

Nation guards against possible boundary violation by Germans returning from Italy—Allied victories in West hailed as promise of relief from military threat from Reich.

By Ernest Zaugg
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, Aug. 5—The Swiss are keeping a weather eye on the Italian front today as it moves up the peninsula. Normal exit to Germany is through the Brenner Pass, but if the Pass should be closed off, the Swiss are not unaware of the possibility that the Nazis might attempt to escape by way of Switzerland.

But this is not regarded as an imminent danger, and the Swiss, greatly cheered by the turn of the war, expressed their optimism appropriately on Swiss Independence Day, Aug. 1, in one of the most festive celebrations since the war.

Fires of freedom were lit on mountain peaks, fireworks were set off in the main square before the Federal Parliament, 20-year-old males from each canton were solemnly initiated into the responsibilities of democratic citizenship in the mountains of Uri on the Ruetli Meadow, cradle of Swiss liberty, and the audience repeated the oath of freedom and unity first sworn to in 1291.

Like Allied Victories

Thought still partly dependent economically on Germany, most Swiss regard Allied victories as strengthening Swiss liberty and independence, as the only military threat they have felt in this war has come from Germany.

The papers speak of the "fresh wind." Arms factories will soon be working for Allies instead of for Germans—as soon as the southern border is freed of the Germans, and Allied soldiers take their place.

General Henry Guisan, Commander in Chief of the Swiss Army, stated he believed no foreign power had any interest in attacking Switzerland so long as all realize that the Swiss are well-armed and determined to fight. However, the war is approaching a critical point, he warned, and readiness must be the watchword.

The Swiss expect the retreat of the German Army from the southern border. It is possible, the Swiss realize, that all Germans will not be able to get away over the Brenner Pass and some might try to get through Switzerland where they will have to be disarmed, interned, or beaten back.

See Nazi Destruction

On the French border in St. Gingolph, the Swiss were recent witnesses of Nazi SS methods when SS troops several times entered the town, burned houses and carried off movable property in reprisal for the shooting of several German soldiers by the Maquis. The Swiss collected 15,000 francs for the citizens of St. Gingolph which is a half-Swiss, half-French town.

Allied victories indicating the approaching end of the war have brought new currents into internal politics here. The Swiss, especially the Social Democratic Workers Party, are eager to see freedom of the press, of public assembly, and of organization of parties, which has been restricted in recent years, restored.

The Social Democrats have decided that if Parliament does not restore these freedoms voluntarily, they will use the ancient right of public initiative to bring the question to popular vote.

Social Democrats, as well as trade industrial circles, demand that Switzerland finally recognize Soviet Russia, and take up diplomatic relations so that Switzerland can better develop the postwar export trade on which she is so strongly dependent.

Plan Big Airport

The landing in Switzerland of American four-motored bombers, damaged in battles over Germany, Italy and the Balkans, have shown the Swiss that their airports are too small for postwar development. Plans are being made for a huge intercontinental airport in Utzenstorf, near Bern, or at Kloten near Zurich.

Business and industry are agreed, but farmers are skeptical of this project due to the large amount of land needed and the necessity to expropriate the peasants who have been rooted in the soil for many generations.

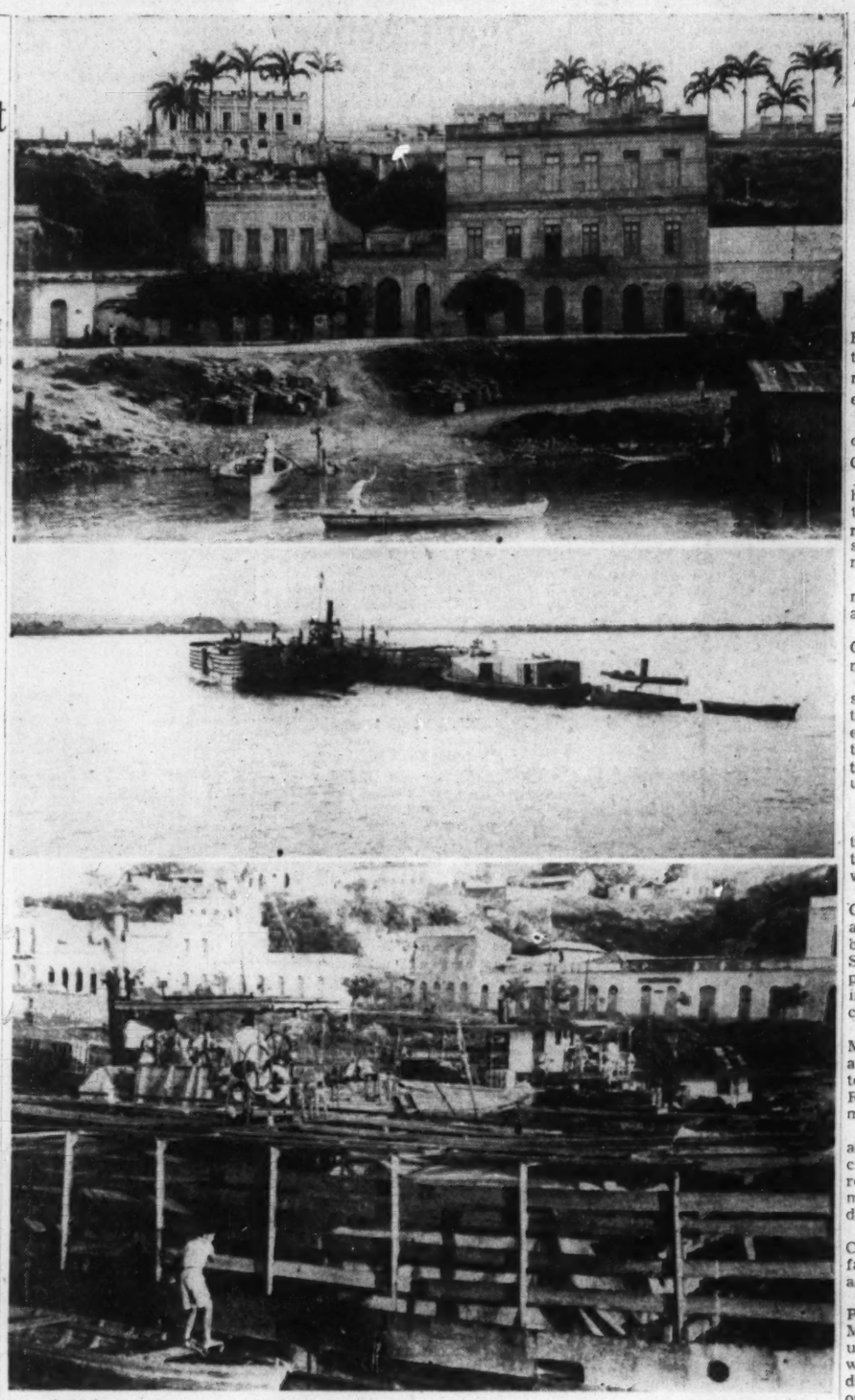
An "economic general staff" is being formed to combat unemployment after the war. The chief method will be by planning state community public works to coincide with periods of greatest unemployment in private industry. The Swiss don't like state-controlled economy, but realize some control will be necessary and have some experience in this during the war.

Views on Neutrality

The Swiss claim their neutrality is "historical and unchanging," not dependent on the prevailing political and military situation. However, there are circles which are for strict "integral" neutrality, as well as others who are for closer collaboration with the western democracies. Now that plans for international collaboration are in the air, the Swiss are discussing what will be the extent of their participation.

Closer collaboration is expected between the press of the Swiss democracy and the democracies of the western world in the exchange of objective, unbiased news. Twelve representatives of leading American newspaper agencies here recently protested against the restrictions of Swiss censorship against news to America about conditions in surrounding countries, especially Germany, and most especially with regard to the recent attack against Hitler.

The protesting journalists claimed that German journalists in Switzerland had better facilities for sending news than the Americans.



Roland Hall Sharp

Corumbá: Commercial Center of Brazilian Matto Grosso

Top: On a high bluff overlooking the Paraguay River, the city of Corumbá has the only United States Consular Officer in Matto Grosso. The capital, Cuyabá, lies farther upriver near the head of navigation. Center: A typical cluster of river shipping at Corumbá. The steam launch in the center has several barges lashed on both beams, and is towing several more. Bottom: A cattle boat in the riverbank harbor. Many other aspects of Matto Grosso are jungle-like.

Minerals Hold Development Prospects

Area twice size of Texas —Northern half shares handicaps of Amazon Basin.

Territory to the south not endowed with best soil —Region must look to metals.

Uncensored South America
Thirty-third Article in a Series

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Correspondent on Latin-American Affairs for The Christian Science Monitor

WRITTEN AS FROM CORUMBÁ, Brazil—When Brazilians talk of their "Wild Western" pioneer State of Matto Grosso, they easily slip into lyrical language.

"Such vegetation, Senhor," one of them said to me. "The Matto Grosso is a paradise!"

It seemed discourteous to ask if he had been there. Also, at the time my own observations had not proceeded far enough to raise serious questions about his remark.

This mammoth State (tell it not in Dallas) is more than twice as large as Texas.

All of Mexico tops Matto Grosso's 570,138 square miles by a margin of 196,060 square miles.

Matto Grosso undoubtedly has size, but after skirting it and talking with people who had seen enough of it to reach fairly definitive conclusions, I reluctantly had to revise downward my own sight-unseen enthusiasms.

Need Realistic Approach

As elsewhere in South America, the unknown often lures with attractions beyond what you find when you arrive.

A realistic approach to the Matto Grosso must be undertaken from at least two directions if it is to be reasonably complete. This great State could be divided into many parts of distinctive character, but in broad lines it falls into two contrasting lands.

Along the western borders of Matto Grosso from the Apa River at the Paraguayan frontier north to Porto Velho on the Madeira River, you see the two great zones merging.

On the south are open lands adorned by clumps of palms with clean straight trunks and a top rounded as though made of windmill blades whirling in several directions at once.

This is opposite the Paraguayan Chaco region before it takes on, far to the north, a more jungled aspect.

The Paraguay River bisects both Paraguay and the central part of Matto Grosso. Along its banks lie untamed savannas and swamps where jaguar hunters have a field day. A Brazilian Army Captain on a frontier post showed me a dozen huge skins he had collected in the past few months.

View of Crocodiles

As we walked back from his barracks to the steamer, he turned a large flashlight down toward the river bank. In the dark his beam picked up brilliant spots of light—the eyes of jacarés, or crocodiles.

"Don't go down there at night," he warned me.

In his small zoo he had some of the most brilliant and unusual macaws I have ever seen. He also had a jaguar cub.

Another time, on the train from São Paula to Porto Esperança, I noticed a young woman, evidently North American, with two small children. She was in the seat across the aisle. Her dress and manner were decidedly those of someone who lived out of doors most of the time.

As two North Americans—the only two within hundreds of miles—we exchanged greetings. She turned out to be the former Edith Bray of Philadelphia, and now the wife of Sasha Siemel, famous jaguar hunter who once took Theodore Roosevelt into Matto Grosso.

The hunter himself was waiting at the appointed station with some of his men.

A Latvian of close-cropped graying beard, massive chest and the easy strength of movement that goes with his occupation, he rode on the train for awhile before the family got off.

Roam on Rivers

They have a houseboat and roam up and down the rivers of Matto Grosso. But the roaming is giving way to a garden and a house. Sasha Siemel, who sallies forth at times armed only with a pointed stick to meet jaguars, is going domestic. On the train with the two flaxen-haired girls, Dora and Sandra, he was a marvelous daddy, as gentle and kindly as he was powerfully self-controlled and confidence-inspiring.

The evidences of encroaching wildness do not need to be sought in Matto Grosso. Yet colonization has been moving ahead. One reason Sasha Siemel is an honored member of the frontier community is that he and other hunters work to protect Matto Grosso's cattle herds.

Their hunting is an economic necessity, not a sport. At times they make sport of it, as when he takes parties of outside hunters into the savannas. But the year-round he stays close to the cattle lands. There the jaguars are concentrated.

Moving northward through Matto Grosso you next encounter the "pantanal," a low-lying plain in the center of South America that floods during part of the year.

In the pantanal are hummocks where the grass stays above water in normal times. Other parts are covered entirely. Cattle range the pantanal even when it is under water. They find some of their best feed in the swamps. Here, as elsewhere in the interior, the cattle sometimes bear on their hides a "highwater mark," showing how far they have stood under the muddy surface.

Risky Business

This kind of cattle-raising can be risky, for an immense drainage basin pours its floods down into the pantanal.

The next aspect of Matto Grosso—still within the southern half—is the plateau. It forms part of a series of highlands that divide the eastern Amazon Basin from the Atlantic Ocean. The central section of these plateaus and mountains begins in the State of Minas Geraes, crosses Goyáz State, and swings widely across Matto Grosso in a northwesterly direction.

Along that line occurs the major division to which reference was made earlier. The Matto Grosso is cut in two almost as with a knife. Dense forests of the Amazon Basin push southward until they meet conditions of elevation and climate that no longer favor them.

South of this variable line the country is more open. It has occasional stands of tropical trees in damp gullies. Once in a while a forest manages to cover extensive areas. The rest is given over to scrub growth and some grasslands.

Scattered palms, ant-hills gone by and converted into green mounds some three feet high, rivers broken with rocks and unsuited to large-scale navigation—these are other aspects of the southern Matto Grosso highlands.

Development Outlook

Across the divide, on the headwaters of the Xingú and other Amazonian rivers, conditions do not differ greatly from those prevailing along the basin's extensive periphery.

The eastern end of this region is believed to offer greatest prospects of profitable development for some time to come. It is there that the Brazilian Government has lately sent its Xingú Expedition.

Unless unusual conditions combine to set this section apart, the expedition is likely to find soils more or less leached. They are so wherever soil technicians so far have examined them in similar segments of the Amazonian highlands.

Far to the west along the Guaporé, Mamoré, and Madeira Rivers, farming has been held back by distance from market and the difficulties of tropical agriculture. Microscopic clearings in the immensity of tropical forest do little more than feed the few local inhabitants after a fashion. Food actually has to be imported.

Along drier southern plateaus of Minas Geraes, Goyáz, and Matto Grosso, the principal land use is for cattle-raising. There are some sheep.

Soil Is Poor

The effect on me of journeying across this plateau was cumulative and disillusioning. Here, if anywhere in the central land mass of Brazil, climate and elevation should favor large-scale increases in population. Mineral wealth also provides a potential backbone for industry.

Yet from the mountains of Minas Geraes where farming is not generally possible, the westward lands turn out to be poorer than most people expect.

A young Brazilian returning to his home in Minas Geraes after studying at a farm school in the United States was on the bus. Noticing the scrub vegetation and scarcity of corn or other crops, I asked him if there weren't some better soils in the State.

"No, Senhor." He waved a hand at the horizon. "It is poor soil, most of it."

There are some better portions of Goyáz but also plenty of scrub land.

As for the southern plateau of Matto Grosso, people with access to the farm facts are not optimistic of expanding production greatly. They say some of this grassland will not support more than one head of cattle on two acres of land.

Picture Not Rosy

It would be hasty to generalize about a region as large as the Matto Grosso, but there appears solid evidence for dismissing the most rosy talk frequently heard.

The northern half shares the disadvantages of the Amazon Basin, already described in some detail.

The southern half is not endowed with outstanding soils, but the climate is pleasant.

It is still to minerals that this area must look.

South of Corumbá there are iron and magnesium deposits in close proximity.

In Matto Grosso some 50,000 workers are gathering industrial diamonds.

Yet North American technicians find operations on a small scale. They have tried, generally without success, to introduce machinery for mining mica and other war minerals.

A sample of what is to come some day in Matto Grosso's iron mountains is given at Itabira in Minas Geraes. The famous peak called "Cauê" has been spiralled with a road cut through the solid ore. As the ore is blasted from the top and trucked out, the road will haul itself away.

Mining Prospects

As a mining operation from the technical standpoint, North American engineers say this is "a dream."

From the political standpoint, they have run into some nightmares.

The course of the Rio Doce Valley Company has not been smooth. C. Alven Lorensen, formerly on loan from Bethlehem Steel Corporation to bring Itabira's high-grade iron out and so speed the war effort, bucked politics as long as he could, and then resigned.

This project ceased to be a war project some time ago. It remains as part of Brazil's own industrial development.

Work is going forward, but political tie-ups too lengthy to report at this point are blamed for wasting substantial chunks of the original $15,000,000 United States loan. Materials have been held up through red tape. Efficiency has been sacrificed to political patronage.

That is one of the human sides of a story unfortunately not confined to Brazil. It underlines that the most decisive resource in any country are its people—especially their leaders.

Communist Named On Ecuador Cabinet

Overseas News Agency

Quito, Ecuador, Aug. 5

Alfreda Vera, a Communist, has been appointed Minister of Education in the Cabinet of President Ibarra. He is the first Communist ever to hold a cabinet post in a South American government.

Señor Vera's appointment followed by a few days the elections to the Ecuadorian Constitutional Assembly, in which the Democratic Alliance, the coalition party which was responsible for the overthrow last May of President Del Rio, won a clear majority over the Conservative Party.

Gandhi Sees Free India As Aid to Allies

By Allied Labor News

BOMBAY, Aug. 2. Delayed—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, declared in a special interview today that British acceptance of his latest plea for immediate independence for India would help speed the Allied war effort, for it would furnish an example of concrete fulfillment of Allied promises concerning the freedome in store for the world when the war is won.

Mr. Gandhi's latest proposals for Indian independence were outlined in a statement to the press on July 12 and call for the establishment of a provisional Indian national government now. He proposed that the British Viceroy retain control over military affairs, but that the provisional government be responsible to the legislature, and not the Viceroy.

The plan pledges not to renew the civil disobedience campaign during the war, and guarantees full Indian support to the Allied military command.

Acceptance of this plan would "give moral weight to the Allied cause," the Indian leader maintains. "The Allies are today making brave declarations about democracy and liberty which to me—or, to put it plainly, to exploited nations—mean nothing.

"Mere declarations pleasing to the ear do not give satisfaction to sufferers. By 'exploited nations' I mean Asiatics and Africans. If the Allies are fighting for democracy, their democracy should include all the exploited races of the earth.

"The facts as I see them prove the contrary. Almost all, if not all, parties agree that India was never so much under foreign domination as it is today."

[Speaking to the House of Commons on July 28, Col. Leopold S. Amery, Secretary of State for India, rejected Mr. Gandhi's proposals outright, stating that they did not afford even a starting point for profitable discussions, either with the Viceroy, Viscount Wavell, or the interned Indian Congress leaders.

"They are in no sense a response to the Viceroy's invitation to Mr. Gandhi to produce constructive proposals," Colonel Amery declared.]

Pillars of Future Republic Role Offered German Unions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 5—Anticipating the looming breakdown of Nazi military power and the overall structure of Nazi society, the Council for a Democratic Germany made public here today a memorandum urging that Germany's postwar labor unions be rebuilt without the former political and religious distinctions in order to become strong pillars of a democratic German republic in the future.

If they were so organized, the Council holds, the trade unions could become one of the most important factors in restoring local law and order in the early stages of the post-Hitler developments.

The Council, composed of German anti-Nazis in the United States representing democratic groups inside Germany and headed by Dr. Paul Tillich, of Union Theological Seminary, formerly of the University of Frankfort, sees several basic reasons why trade unions could serve in this manner.

"The German labor front has never succeeded in enlisting the loyalty of the German working class and should not be recognized by United Nations invading armies," the Council declares.

There are, however, units of underground and anti-Fascist organizations in the factories, and it is to these that the liberating armies should look for co-operation.

Since the Nazis, and particularly the SS, are likely to try to go underground when the local Nazi power is overthrown, the Council emphasizes that it is the groups of dependable democratic workers who should be given the job of ferreting out the camouflaged Nazi elements within the unions and in the community.

Emphasizing that "the political reformation of Germany will be made extremely difficult by the consequences of death," the Council recommends that "a simple and sure path toward democratization in Germany is the creation of trade unions while their primary unit still exists in the factories."

"The Nazi cells that remain can be dealt with neither from above nor from outside, but only from the inside through a popular democratic organization," the Council adds.

"After this war, the German workers will be aware to a much greater extent of their responsibilities for the reconstruction of the country and for its membership in a new, peaceful world. Their great training in self-government should be made use of."

Australia Plans Postwar Aid To Private-Public Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia, Aug. 5—Public apprehension that the Government may contemplate continuation and extension of control over industry after the war has brought forth assurance from Prime Minister John Curtin that "the Government's postwar policy for industry provides for enterprise, private and public."

Australian industry has developed with remarkable rapidity under the stimulus of wartime demands, and businessmen have been wondering whether this expansion will be reduced after the war, or converted to civilian production.

This raised the question as to whether industry, if so converted, would be under Government control or left to private enterprise.

Curtin Outlines Views

Mr. Curtin's statement, though still requiring amplification in some directions, goes a long way in giving an answer which should enable private enterprise to do some planning ahead. Business at least, has assurance that, though it is claimed there is a place for expansion of state enterprise in industry, the Government recognizes it must look primarily to private enterprise to provide for industrial development, and to give employment to the industrial population.

Mr. Curtin, however, makes this proviso, "but if private enterprise cannot or will not undertake these developments, the Government will have to consider further what it will do."

The future of Government factories, adapted only for munitions production is clear. A number of these, Mr. Curtin has said, will be used in producing munitions necessary to enable Australia to play her part in the world system of security. Others, required as a standby, will be kept under Government control in case of future emergency.

Problem of Factories

The real bone of contention is a large number of Government wartime factories capable of being used in the production of civilian goods. Of these Mr. Curtin has now said, "each factory or industry will be viewed on its merits. Some of them will be best operated by private firms, carrying out similar types of production, or controlling near-by factories.

"The Government will probably sell or lease these, provided satisfactory terms are offered by private enterprise. But these disposals won't be bargains at the community's expense."

Yet another plan for some factories at present Government-operated is joint-ownership by the Government and private enterprise.

Some fear has been expressed that the Government might enter too far into the manufacturing field, but Mr. Curtin, in declaring these fears unjustified, said, "it would be stupid for the Government to embark on production in a field already adequately catered for by private enterprise, merely for the satisfaction of competing.

"The only circumstances under which the Government is likely to do this is where there is good reason to believe that private firms are exploiting a monopolistic position to extort unfair prices and inflated profits."

Considering Plans

One other point was made clear by Mr. Curtin, namely, that the Government is considering plans covering the provision for financial aid for industry, including short-term capital to get peacetime production under way and long-term capital for new and small industries and the protection against export trading risks.

Moreover, the Government will assist in industrial research in training industrial labor and in ensuring markets.

In return, the Government will expect industry to accept corresponding responsibilities — including limitation of investment for development purposes, Government control of price policies of monopolistic firms, and a Government voice in fixing the sites of new industries.

Scots See Future in Seaweed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Aug. 5—Scotland may develop its seaweed harvest with the manufacture of textiles, plastics, foodstuffs and many other products.

Research has discovered in recent years that chemicals derived from seaweed have potentialities. How can Scotland's share in this new industry be utilized was the query put to the press at St. Andrew's House recently by Sir Steven Bilsland, as Vice-Chairman of the Scottish Council of Industry and Chairman of the newly formed Scottish Seaweed Research Association.

Any such development, it was stated, would lead to the establishment of an industry which would operate in its first stages where the weed is found. All of the Western Isles have shores on which the weed is cast and lochs where it grows. The collection of the raw material would involve the largest amount of labor as the chemical process supplies less labor.

Sufficient funds have been guaranteed to begin work which will develop along three lines. Seaweed is already being used as a raw material in this country. There is, however, no central organization for the collection of seaweed which before the war was imported from Norway, Eire and Japan. The Scottish Council is hopeful of preventing the drift to the Pacific areas where seaweed is easily harvested.

The aim of the Scottish Council will be to exploit the natural resources of Scotland. In 1883 a Scottish chemist discovered in seaweed a new chemical substance called algin which could be used in synthetic textiles and other commercial products but he was ahead of his time and his discovery was forgotten. British research now is outstanding on this subject.

London Rebuilds as Bombs Fly

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 5 — All the houses in the London Square, recently prepared for the reception of refugees from Normandy, are now housing building trade repair gangs. The expected French refugees did not, after all, arrive in London, but flying bombs did, and the changing needs of these swiftly-moving times were promptly met by drafting from the provinces and North of England willing hands to rebuild the broken "walls" of this city. That some of the operatives expect to be in the South for several years speaks of the magnitude of the task they are tackling.

Morning and evening meals for several thousand men are being organized by helpers of the Women's Voluntary Services, and served in the communal hut canteens originally intended for the French folk. Friendly notices pinned to tree trunks inviting workmen to metings—"tonight, at eight, on the Green"—must recall to many the Northern towns and villages they have left behind to come to the help of this much-bombed city.

A nation-wide appeal for roof tilers and slaters, who can be spared from essential jobs, to come to London to repair damage caused by flying bombs has been made over the radio.

Londoners are particularly appreciative of the way the work of restoration and reconstruction is going steadily forward, in defiance of the day and night bombings.

7,000 Norsemen Held in Reich

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (ONA) — The Norwegian information service has reported here that altogether about 7,000 Norwegian citizens have been shipped to Germany, where they are being held as prisoners.

The report broke the prisoners down into five categories:

1. Approximately 1,500 are prisoners of war. Nearly all of these are Norwegian officers arrested in August, 1943, on the pretext that they were participating in underground activities. They are interned in camps most of which are near Posen.

2. About 3,000 are political prisoners, among them 100 women. They are interned in various camps. But concentrated near Oranienburg in the neighborhood of Berlin. This figure represents only a small fraction of the total number of political prisoners, most of whom are kept in concentration camps in Norway.

3. An additional 700 political prisoners are held in prisons in Germany after conviction in German military and police courts.

4. Around 700 Norwegian Jews have been sent to Obersthlesien or to Poland.

5. Approximately 700 students, deported in December, 1943, have been interned in Thuringia or Alsace-Loraine.

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N. Y. Curb

Today's sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	1,114,600
1944 volume to date	163,024,570
1943 volume to date	201,091,580

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	54.3	Prev. day	54.7
Month ago	56.0	Year ago	49.1
1941 high	56.4	1944 low	45.5

Stks/Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Abbott Lab 1.60a	1	62	62	62	+ ⅛
ACF-Brill Motor	18	8⅞	8¼	8⅞	
Acme Steel 3	2	63½	63¼	63¼	— ¼
Adams Exp .15e	4	12	11⅞	12	
Adams-Millis ¾ae	2	30	30	30	— ½
Addressog-Mult 1	1	23	23	23	
Air Reduction 1a	1	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
Alaska Juneau	5	6⅝	6½	6½	
Alb&Susq7.55e †	10	144	144	144	—1
Allegheny Corp	47	2¾	2⅝	2½	
Allegheny pf	17	30⅝	30¼	30⅜	+ ⅛
Alleg L Stl 1.05e	3	26½	26¼	26½	— ¼
Allen Indust ¾ag	2	13	13	13	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	148¼	148¼	148¼	+1¼
Allied Strs 1	18	20⅛	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅝
Allied Strs pf 5	2	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	+ ⅜
Allis Ch Mfg ½e	6	37⅜	37⅛	37⅜	+ ⅛
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	1	114	114	114	— ½
Alpha P Cem ¾ae	2	21¼	21	21	— ¼
Amal Leather	4	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
Am AgChDel 1.20	1	28	28	28	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	4	75	74	75	— ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	38	12⅛	11⅝	12⅛	+ ⅛
Am Can 3	3	90¾	90¼	90¼	— ½
Am Car & F 2½e	7	38⅞	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
Am Crys S pf 6 †	2	103½	103½	103½	
Am Distil	1	45½	45½	45½	
Am Encaus Tilling	4	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
Am European ¼ae	2	10	9⅞	9⅞	+ ⅛
Am & For Pow	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	
Am&FPS7pf5¼ak	2	91	90	91	—1
Am&FP 2pf	2	20¾	20⅝	20⅝	— ⅛
Am Hide & Leath	2	5	4⅞	5	
Am Home Pr 2.40	4	70¾	70½	70½	—1½
Am Ice	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Am Internat .20e	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Am Locomotive¼e	14	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locom pf 7	5	91⅛	90¾	90¾	— ½
Am Metal pf 6 †	30	125½	125½	125½	
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	60	37	36¼	36¼	— ⅜
Am Pow & Lt	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	6	49	48½	48½	— ¼
Am P&L $5 pf	11	45⅜	44½	44⅝	— ¼
Am Rad&St S .30e	12	11¾	11	11¾	+ ⅛
Am R Mill .60e	25	15½	15	15½	— ⅛
Am R Mpf 4½ †	10	72½	72½	72½	— ⅜
Am Smelt & R 2	4	39¾	39½	39½	— ½
Am Stl Fdrs 2	1	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜	
Am Stove .90e	2	21½	21½	21½	— ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	43½	42¾	43½	— ¼
Am Tel & Tel 9	7	163⅛	163	163⅛	— ⅜
Am Tobacco 3a	3	71¾	71¾	71¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	6	71¾	71	71	— ⅛
Am Tob pf 6 †	90	148	147¼	147¼	— ⅜
Am Type Fdrs ⅓e	3	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
Am Wat Wks	19	8⅝	8⅜	8½	+ ⅛
Am Woolen	3	8	7¾	8	+ ⅛
Am Wool pf 8k	2	88¼	87	88¼	+1¼
A Zinc L & S	2	5	4⅞	5	
AnacondaCop 1¼2e	16	26¼	25¾	26¼	+ ½
AnaconW&C¼2e †	17	30	30	30	— ¼
APW Paper	4	4	4	4	— ¼
Armour & Co	∞	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Armour & Co pf †	9	106	106	106	
ArmstrongCork¾e	6	43	42¾	43	+1
Assd DryGoods¾ae	6	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Assd D Gds1pf6 †	40	107	106¼	107	
Assd DGd 2 pf7 †	20	101½	100¾	101½	+ ¾
Atch T&SF 4½ae	7	66⅛	65¾	66	— ¼
Atch T & S pf 5	4	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
Atl Coast L 1½e	21	38½	38¼	38½	+ ⅛
Atl Refining 1e	14	30⅞	30⅝	30⅞	— ⅛
Atl G&W Indies 3a	1	28¼	28¼	28¼	+1¼
Atl Ret pf 4 †	10	109	109	109	—2½
Atlas Corp ⅓ae	12	14	14	14	
Atlas Corp pf 3	1	55	55	55	
Atlas Powd1¼2e †	10	58	58	58	— ½
Aviation Corp. 10e	37	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Baldd Loco ct ¾ae	24	20½	20⅛	20½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	29	8½	8⅛	8½	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	10	15½	15½	15⅞	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	47	11⅝	11⅜	11⅝	— ⅛
Bank A pf6¼ak †	40	64½	64¼	64¼	—1
Barber Asph	4	23½	23½	23½	
Barker pf 2¼a †	2	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	4	16	16	16	
Bath Ir Wks 3e	5	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	+ ⅛
BCAm Cr pf 4½a †	30	107	107	107	
Beech Aire 1g	2	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅛
Bel Aire 1e	4	11¾	11¾	11¾	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½e	3	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
Benef Ind Ln .60e	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Best & Co 1.60a	2	38¾	38¼	38¾	+ ⅛
Best Foods 1e	1	18½	18½	18½	
Beth Steel 4½e	6	61	60⅞	61	— ¼
Bigelow-Sanf 1e	3	47	47	47	— ¼
Black&Deck 1.60a	6	22½	22	22⅝	+ ⅜
Blaw-Knox .30e	10	10	9⅞	10	— ¼
Boeing Airplane 1e	5	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
BohmAl&Br 1½e	5	48½	48½	48½	—1¼
Bon Ami A 4	150	94½	94½	94½	+ ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	50	50¼	50¼	50¼	
Bond Strs 2	4	41½	41½	41½	—1
Borden Co 1.20e	4	32	32	32	
Borg-Warner 1.60	2	38½	38½	38½	
Bowlf Aire .60	13	17½	16⅞	17⅛	+ ¼
Bridgeport Br 1	6	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ⅛
Briggs Mfg 2	7	35¾	35¼	35½	— ¼
Brkyn Un Gas ¼ae	3	20¾	21	21	
Bristol-Myers1¼2e	2	47½	47⅜	47⅝	— ¼
Brunswig-Erie .30e	5	10½	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Budd Mfg	26	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Budd Mfg pf †	20	186	186	186	—1
Budd Wheel ¼ae	8	10	9¾	10	
Burl Mills 1.20e	10	31½	31	31	— ⅛
BurrAddMach.55e	3	14	14	14	
Bush Term ¼ae	5	5⅞	5⅝	5½	— ⅛
Butler Br pf 1½	1	30	30	30	+ ½
Butte C & Z ¼ag	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
Byers AM Co ¾ae	1	14	14	14	— ⅛
Calif Pack 1½	1	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	— ⅛
Callahan Z-Lead	2	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .40e	8	6⅜	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Campbell Wy¼ae	3	19	19	19	— ⅛
Can DryGAle ¼ag	1	28	28	28	
Canad Pacific ½2e	16	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Cannon Mills 2	1	43¼	43¼	48¼	
Caro C & O 5 †	70	111½	111	111	— ½
Case Jt Co ¾ae	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	— ¼
Case (JI) pf 7 †	70	147	146⅞	147	+ ½
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	49½	49⅜	49⅜	+ ⅛
Celanese Cp 1-35f	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	118	118	118	—1
Celanese 1stpf4¾k	1	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	
Celotex Corp ½a	7	14⅛	13⅞	13⅞	— ¼
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	100	18⅜	18	18	— ½
Cent Aguirre 1½a	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Cent Foundry	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Cent IIIlLtpf4¾k †	10	112	112	112	+1¼
Cent R R N J	1	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
CenturyRibM .10e	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
Certain-teed Prod	12	6⅝	6½	6½	
Certain-teed6pf	190	96¾	96½	96¾	— ¼
Chain Belt ¾ae	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Checker Cab	2	39¾	39¾	39¾	+ ⅛
Ches & Ohio 3	4	46⅜	46⅛	46⅜	
Chi & E III 1½g	5	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Chi & E III A 1e	3	15¾	15	15⅜	+ ¼
Chi Grt West	13	6	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt Wpf 1¾ak	1	22½	22⅜	22⅜	— ⅛
Chi No West	29	25⅜	24¾	25	— ⅛
Chi&NW pf .15e	15	62	61⅜	62	+1
Chi Pneu Tool 2	4	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Chi Pneu T cv pf3	1	47	47	47	+ ¼
Childs Co	1	2¾	2¼	2¾	— ¼
Chile Cop 1½e †	10	28	28	28	—1
Chrysler Corp 1¼2e	11	91¼	91⅛	91⅛	— ½
City I&F 1.20	1	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	
City Invest	240	60	59	60	
City Stores	4	10	9⅞	10	
Clark Equip 1½e	1	46	46	46	—1
Cleve E I pf 4½ †	10	113½	113½	113½	— ⅜
Cluett Peab 1e	1	37	37	37	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	133½	133½	133½	—1½
Colgate-Palm ½ga	3	28⅛	28¼	28½	
Collins & Aik ½2e	3	33⅞	33½	33½	— ¼
Col & South 1pf †	120	19¾	19¾	19¾	— ⅛
Col & South 2pf †	100	18½	18½	18½	
Colum G&E .10e	21	4⅜	4¼	4¼	
Comi Credit 2	1	41½	41½	41½	— ⅛
Colum Pict ⅓ag	3	20⅛	19½	20⅛	— ¼
Coml Inv Tr 2.40	7	47	46½	46¾	— ½
Coml Solvents .30e	6	16⅞	16	16	— ¼
Com Ed 1.40	7	27⅞	27½	27½	
Com'with&South	24	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Com & So pf 2½ak	2	84½	84½	84½	— ⅛
Congoleum-Nairn 1	6	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	
Cons Copper .20g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Cons Edison 1.60	9	24⅜	24⅛	24⅜	+ ¼
Cons Edis pf 5	1	106¼	106¼	106¼	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	3	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
Cons Film pf ½ak	5	24¼	23¼	24¼	+ ¼
Cons Laund .60e	6	12¼	12	12	— ½
Consol'n Coal	3	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Cons RR Cuba pf	5	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
Cons Vultee 1½e	7	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
Cons Vul pf 1¾a	1	4	4	4	— ⅛
Container Corp¼ae	1	58⅜	58⅜	58⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Diam F .30e	1	11	11	11	— ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	+ ⅛
Cont Motors .30e	29	7⅜	7⅜	7¾	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del .60e	6	29	28¾	29	— ⅛
Cooper-Bess ½ae	2	16¼	16	16¼	
Corn Prod 2.60	2	58	58	58	— ¼
Cornell-D E .40e	6	21½	21½	21½	— ½
Coty Inc .15e	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	— ⅛
Coty Interna †	2	3¾	3¾	3¾	
Crane Co 1	7	24¾	24¼	24¾	— ⅛
Crane Co pf 5 †	10	109¾	109¾	109¾	+ ⅛
Cream of Wh 1½	1	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	— ¼
Crosley Corp ½ae	4	21⅞	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
Crown Zeller 1	6	19	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
Crown Zel pf 5 †	50	103	103	103	
Crucible Steel 3g	6	33½	33	33½	+ ⅛
Cuba R R pf †	50	23½	23¼	23¼	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	
Curtis Publishing	13	8¾	8½	8⅝	
Curtis-Wright ¾ag	5	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Davega Stores 1	2	10	10	10	
Dayton P&L 1.20	1	20¾	20¾	20¾	
Dayton Rub 1.20	1	19	19	19	
Deere & Co 1e	5	43⅛	42½	42½	—1¼
Del & Hudson	10	34	33½	34	+ ½
Del Lack & West	6	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Detroit Edi .90e	4	20½	20⅜	20½	— ⅛
Devoe&Ray A 1 †	1	37½	37½	37½	—1
Diam Match 1½a	2	52	52	52	+ ¼
Dist Corp-Sg h2.22	1	32½	32½	32½	— ¼
Doehler D Cas¼ae	2	41¼	41¼	41¼	— ⅞
Dome Mines h1.60	1	24	24	24	
Douglas Airc 5g	4	52	52	52	— ½
Dow Chem 3	2	125¾	125¾	125¾	—1
Dresser Mfg 1e	9	37	36	37	+ ⅛
Drug Inc	1	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
du Pont de N 2½e	2	152½	152	152	—1
duPont pf 4½a	1	125½	125½	125½	— ½
Eastern Air L	2	38	38	38	— ½
Eastern R M .20e	10	13⅞	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Eaton Mfg 3	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	— ¼
Edis Brs Strs .80a	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
El Auto-Lite 1e	3	42¾	42¾	42¾	— ¼
Electric Boat ¾ae	4	11¾	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
El&Mus Ind .08e	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
El Power & Lt	5	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
El Storage Bat 2	1	43	43	43	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	33	33	33	— ¼
Endicott-John 3	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	
Eng Pub Service	19	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
Eng PS $5 pf5 †	40	99¾	99	99	
EPS$5½pf5½g †	50	100½	100½	100⅝	+ ⅛
Erie R R ct ½e	10	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	— ⅛
Erie R R pf A 5	3	58⅞	58½	58⅝	— ⅛
EurekaVCleaner¾ae	2	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	— ⅛
Evans Prod ¼ae	3	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Exchange Buf .35e	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
Fajardo Sugar 2	2	25	25	25	
Fargo Tel & Rad	15	12½	12⅜	12½	
Fed Lt & Trac 1	10	16	15⅞	16	+ ⅛
Fed L&T pf 6 †	13	105	105	105	
Fed Mogul .85e	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
Fed Mot Truck .40	7	9¾	8¾	9¾	+ ⅛
Federat D Strs1½2	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	— ¼
FedDStrs pf4¼a †	50	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Fems Exam ¾ae	2	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Fid P Ins 1.60a	2	49⅜	49⅝	49⅝	+ ¼
Firestone 1¾ae	2	47⅞	47¾	47⅞	+ ⅛
First Nat Strs 2½g	4	42	42	42	— ¼
Florsheim Sh A 2	2	30¼	30	30¼	
Follansbee Stl	3	7	6⅞	7	
Foster Wheeler¼ae	5	21½	20½	21½	— ⅛
Gabriel Co	2	6⅛	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	16	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ⅛
Gamewell 2¼ae †	10	40	40	40	
Gar Wood Ind .40	15	6¼	6¼	6¼	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ¼2a	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
Gen Am Inv pf 4½	2	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv 1g	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
Gen Baking .45e	8	8⅞	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Gen Cable	6	6¼	6⅛	6¼	— ⅛
Gen Elec 1.40	14	38	37½	37⅝	+ ¼
Gen Foods 1.60	3	43	42⅞	42⅞	— ⅛
Gen G & E A	8	3¼	3⅛	3¼	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 1½e	34	61	60⅛	60⅞	+ ⅝
Gen Out Adv ¾ae	4	12¼	12¼	12¼	
Gen Prec Eq 1	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20e	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	
Gen Pub Service	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Gen Refract .90e	1	23⅜	23⅜	23⅜	
GenSCastpf4½ak†	60	78¼	77½	77½	— ½
Gen Tire&Rub ½e	1	23¼	23¼	23¾	— ¼
Gillette Saf R .80	15	12⅜	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Gillette Saf R pf5	1	85½	85½	85½	
Gimbel Bros .65e	3	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	— ⅛
Glidden Co .60e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Lobel Adolf	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	
Goldf&Stk Tel 6 †	110	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+1
Goodrich BF 1e	2	49¾	49¾	49¾	— ¼
GoodyearT&R1¼ae	18	45⅞	45⅝	45½	— ¼
Gotham Hosiery ½g	1	14	14	4	— ¼
Graham-Paige Mot	799	5½	4¼	5½	+1½
GraniteCSt 1.75e	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅛
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gt NorRy pf 1e	33	8¼	7½	8¼	— ⅛
Gt West Sug 1.40e	3	26¾	26¾	26¾	
Green H L 2a	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	— ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	5	21⅝	21½	21⅝	
Grum Aire En 1e	3	4¾	4¼	4¾	+ ⅛
Guantan Sugar	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	4	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Gulf M&O pf2½ae	1	52¾	52¾	52¾	— ½
Gulf Oil 2a	7	45¾	45½	45⅝	— ⅛
Hall (WF) Print 1	4	18¼	18	18	— ⅛
Harb-Walker 1	2	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	
HatCpAm pf6½2 †	40	105	105	105	
Hayes Indust ¼ae	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Hayes Mfg	80	7¼	6½	7¼	+ ¼
Hazel-AtlasGl5 †	1	106	105⅞	106	+ ⅛
Hershey Choc 3	1	70	70	70	—1
Hires C E 1.20a	1	23	23	23	+ ⅛
Homestake Min	4	44	44	44	— ¼
Houston Oil	3	10⅞	10¼	10⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
Hudson Motor .30e	25	15½	14¾	15½	+ ⅝
Hupp Motor	191	4¼	3¾	4⅛	+ ½
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	28¼	28¼	28¼	— ¼
Illinois Central	25	17¼	16⅞	17¼	+ ⅛
Ill CentralIL 4 †	40	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ¼
Ill Central pf	4	39	39	39	+ ¼
Ind Rayon pf 4½	1	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
InspiratCopper ¾ae	5	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Inger-Rand 4½2e	3	100¼	100¼	100¼	
Inland Steel 3e	4	65	64¾	64¾	— ½
Intercon Rubber 1g	8	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	
Int BusMachine 6a	1	175	175	175	— ⅛
Intertaklron .35g	26	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Int Harvester 2.60	6	77¼	76¾	77	— ¼
Int Hydro-Elec A	3	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
IntMinerals&Cl¼e	4	16¼	16¼	16¼	
Int Nick Can 1.60	8	29⅝	29½	29⅝	
Int Paper	9	18⅞	18¾	18⅞	+ ⅛
Int Paper pf 5	2	81¾	81¾	81¾	
Int RyCApf1¾ak †	50	82½	82	82	—1½
Int Silver 3	2	74½	74½	74½	
Int Tel & Tel	73	18⅜	18¼	18⅜	— ¼
Int Tel&Tel for ct	6	19	18¾	19	— ½
Interst Dept S ¼ae	2	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
Jarvis W B .60e	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
Jewel Tea 1	2	34	34	34	
Johns Manville 1e	3	97	97	97	
Jones & L St 2	4	24¼	24⅛	24¼	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pf A 5	2	70⅛	70	70	— ⅛
Jones&LStl pf B 5	2	81½	81½	81½	—1¼
Kalam St&F .60e	1	10	20	20	+ ⅛
Kan City South	1	9½	9½	9½	
Kelsey-HWB 1¼e	2	18	18	18	— ¼
Kennecott Cop 1e	14	31⅛	31½	31⅜	
Keyst S&W .90e	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Kinney G R Co	2	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
Kinney$5pf4½k †	120	69½	68	69½	+ ⅝
Lane Bryant 1a	1	23	23	23	—1¼
Lee Rub & T 1¾ae	2	42¼	41½	42¼	+ ⅜
Lehigh C&N ½ae	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	— ⅛
Lehigh Val Coal	10	1¾	1¾	1¾	
Lehigh Val Coal pf	1	26½	25½	25½	— ⅛
Lehigh Val RR	3	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	
LehmanCorp1.20a	1	14⅝	24½	24⅝	— ⅛
Lehc & Fink 1.40	1	21	21	21	
LibbyMcN&L ½e	17	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Liggett&My pf7 †	10	177½	177½	177½	
LimaLocomotive1e	1	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
Lionel Carbonic 1a	2	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
Lockheed Airc 1e	6	17	16¾	16⅞	— ⅛
Lorw's Inc 2a	4	64½	64	64½	— ¼
Lone Star Gas ¾ae	3	49¼	49¼	49¼	
Long-B Lumb .10k	4	10⅛	10¼	10⅜	— ⅛
Loose-Wil Bis 1a	2	32¼	32	32¼	+ ¼
Lorillard (P)½e	2	19¾	19½	19¾	
MacAnd&F 1.20e	1	29½	25½	29½	
Mack Trucks 1e	3	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅜
Macy R H 2a	5	27¼	27⅛	27¼	— ⅛
Macy pf 4¼a	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	+ ¼
Mad Sq Gar 1	5	15¾	15⅝	15¾	— ⅛
Manati Sugar	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
Mandel Bros ½2e	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
MaracaiboOEx.05g	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Marine Mid .16e	6	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
MarketStRyprpf †	10	17½	17½	17½	+ ¼
Marshall Field .80	2	17	16⅞	17	
Martin GL 1¼2e	5	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
Martin-Parry .15e	7	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
Mathieson Alk ½ae	3	21	21	21	— ⅛
Maytag Co	8	9⅜	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
MaytagCo pf 2¼ak	2	40½	40¼	40½	+ ⅛
McCrory Stores 1	2	19	19	19	— ⅛
McGraw Elec 1	1	29¾	29¾	92¾	—1¼
McGraw Hill .40e	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	
McKees&Rob .65e	2	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	
McLellanStrs .75e	8	12⅜	12⅛	12¼	— ⅛
Mead Corp .45e	3	11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
Melville Shoe 2	1	26	26	26	
Mengel Co ¾ag	5	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Merch & Min Tr 2	3	35¼	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
Mesta Mach 1⅞ae	1	33¾	33¾	33¾	+ ⅛
Miami Copper ¼ae	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
Mid Cont Pet .40e	2	25⅜	25⅛	25¾	+ ¼
Midl StlP 1pf8 †	30	131	131	131	+1
Minn-Moline	6	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
Minn&StLRy 2e	2	50	50	50	— ⅛
Mo-Kan-Texas	2	3½	3½	3½

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Babson Would Stress Capital Appreciation

By Roger Babson

CHICAGO, Ill.—While conservatism in investing was warranted in the past, now, however, the picture has changed. It will progressively take far different investment qualifications to even maintain, let alone increase, capital and income.

Most current large fortunes were accumulated before the years of inheritance and income taxes and, of course, before the decade or more of Government regulatory practices. Particularly in recent times, investors have had to contend with rising taxes, rising living costs and lower interest rates. Many investors have developed a defeatist attitude with respect to their position: There are certainly as many investment opportunities, but investors may have to throw overboard many of their former theories to take advantage of them.

Taxes Cut Returns

Ten years ago an investor with funds conservatively divided between Governments, corporate bonds, preferred stocks and common stocks could count on a return of 4.75 per cent. From this a married man with no dependents would pay about .82 per cent in taxes leaving a net return of 3.93 per cent. Today these same securities while showing an increase in value of 1.66 per cent would yield 4.43 per cent and taxes would amount to 2.28 per cent leaving a net yield of only 2.15 per cent. It is obvious that investors must forget certain orthodox methods of investing but still cling to broad diversification.

Conservative investors have long been accustomed to making a choice of "blue chip" securities and then sitting tight. For the successful management of their portfolio they have depended upon correctly forecasting general market trends. The trend of market averages still plays a part in determining security values. The most important consideration in portfolio management should be the minute and continued study of relative values among individual securities and groups.

For example, as a group, most bonds and many preferred stocks are too high today, but there is no indication of immediate rising money rates to indicate any change in the near future. Common stocks in relation to earnings are about "average" in price and the return from fixed income securties is still attractive.

Seek Special Situations

From a tax standpoint, many investors would be better off by avoiding income securities in favor of capital appreciation bonds and stocks. A portion of every portfolio should be set aside for investment in "special situations." Perhaps the most outstanding of these have been in reorganization railroad bonds. However, every other industry, such as merchandising, financing, chemicals, paper, but transportation, oil, electrical and so on, has shown in specific instances large capital gains.

The investors should be continually on the watch for outstanding attractive situations which will be better than average market performers. Certain preferreds with large dividend arrears are well set for gains. In every group, little-known companies as contrasted with "popular" companies may turn out the best. Companies with no outstanding debt, whose capitalization consists solely of a relatively small number of common shares, are particularly good. Investors should pay less attention to security ratings and more attention to indenture terms in the case of bonds and to issue provisions with respect to the rights of common and preferred stockholders.

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BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Boston Penny Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Union Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Aug. 10
Boston Five Cents Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Aug. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Aug. 15
Wilder Savings Bank	Aug. 15
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Sept. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Sept. 1

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brookline Savings Bank	Aug. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Aug. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Aug. 15

Takes New Post

Fay Photo Service

Robert S. Swain

For 17 years with the Lee Higginson Corporation of Boston and more recently a vice-president of the Northeast Airlines, named executive vice-president of the Pantex Pressing Machine Co., Inc., of Central Falls, R. I. Mr. Swain will serve on the executive committee and the board of directors. He is also a director of the Graton Knight Company of Worcester, Mass., the Harrisville Combing Mills, Harrisville, R. I., and several other companies.

World's Wheat Crop This Year May Top 1943

WASHINGTON, Aug. 5 (AP)—The Agriculture Department reported that latest prospects indicate world wheat production this year may be moderately above last year, with a large increase in North America more than offsetting prospective decreases in other areas.

Surpluses expected by the world's four major exporting countries—the United States, Canada, Australia and Argentina—will go a long way, the department said, toward meeting import requirements, unless abnormally large shipments are required by Europe during the 1944-45 season.

The department said European production may be slightly below last year's crop, and below average.

A Canadian crop of 450,000,000 to 500,000,000 bushels is anticipated whereas the harvest last year was only 294,000,000 bushels. The United States crop has been forecast at 1,128,000,000 bushels, the largest of record.

The crop in India is estimated at 368,000,000 bushels which compares with 408,000,000 last year. The crops in Argentina and Australia on the basis of early season prospects may not be much different, the department said, from last year.

Shortages of fertilizer and labor have limited European production. War operations may also affect the crop in some important areas. Prospects continue for average or above average crops in Turkey, parts of the Balkans, and the British Isles.

Wheat stocks in the four major exporting countries on July 1 were estimated at about 1,140,000,000 bushels. This compares with the 1,750,000,000-bushel record in 1943 and the 1935-39 average of 457,000,000 bushels. The department said the reduction in stocks in the past year was the largest on record. It reflected largely the use of wheat in the United States for livestock feed.

The department said that 700,000,000 bushels of the carryover in the "big four" producing countries may be considered available for export.

World stocks on July 1, 1945, may not be greatly different, the department said, from those of the same date this year.

Lithographers Form New Joint Advisory Council

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The first industrywide action by management and labor to provide a continuing forum for the joint deliberation upon and consideration of the problems which bear directly or indirectly upon the welfare of an industry is announced in the establishment of the Joint Lithographic Advisory Council by the Lithographers National Association and the Amalgamated Lithographers of America (A. F. of L.).

The Joint Council will serve as an advisory body to the industry, and will not interfere with the normal functioning and collective bargaining arrangements of individual shops or local groups. The Council will meet at stated times during the year, each meeting being held in a different part of the United States in order that the Council may consider industry problems in the light of particular regional conditions and in order that local representatives may have an opportunity to confer and join with the Council in its deliberations.

The lithographic industry has grown in gigantic strides from 550 lithographic shops in 1906 to 975 shops in 1930 to approximately 2,300 shops today. Its annual sales volume is approximately $300,000,000.

P. & G. Earns $2.94 a Share In Fiscal Year

CINCINNATI (AP)—Annual report of the Procter & Gamble Co. disclosed consolidated net profits for the fiscal year ended June 30 of $19,440,182, or $2.94 a common share. This compared with $20,677,054, or $3.13 a common share, for a similar period in 1943.

This report included payment of $5,675,000 to Lever Bros., Cambridge, Mass., in an out-of-court settlement of patent litigation. This was offset in part by a substantial reduction in excess profits taxes which amounted to $405,000 this year, against $2,907,000 in 1943.

Phelps Dodge Corp. reports estimated net earnings after charges and reserves for depletion and after $250,000 reserves for contingencies for the six months ended June 30 of $6,594,777, equal to $1.30 a share, compared with $6,777,740, or $1.34 a share, for the similar 1943 period before depletion but after $1,000,000 reserved for postwar losses and contingencies.

Consolidated Gas Electric Light and Power Company of Baltimore reported its net income for the second quarter of 1944 amounted to $1,624,820.63. After preferred dividends, this was equivalent to $1.12 a share on the common stock. For the same quarter of 1943 the company reported net income of $1,340,999.62, equivalent after preferred dividends to 87 cents per common share.

Dow Chemical Co. reports for the fiscal year ended May 31 net profit of $8,573,503, equal to $6.34 a common share after preferred dividends of $658,136. This compared with profit of $8,225,301, or $6.35 a common share after preferred dividends amounting to $300,000 in the preceding fiscal year.

Koppers Co. and wholly owned subsidiaries report for 12 months ended June 30 net income of $3,349,690 after federal income and excess profits taxes of $6,378,678 and a reserve adjustment credit of $225,000. This is equal to $13.15 per common share and compared with net income of $4,246,193, or $3.04 a share, in the preceding 12 months after income and excess profits taxes of $12,674,389.

Diamond T Motor Car Co. reports for the June quarter net profit of $379,492 after providing $888,000 for federal taxes and renegotiation, equal to 90 cents a capital share. This compares with profit of $544,551, equal to $1.29 a share in the June quarter of 1943 after providing $3,400,000 for taxes and renegotiation.

American Rolling Mills Co. reports net profit, after $1,120,000 reserve for contingencies, for the six months ended June 30 of $2,441,491 equal to 50 cents a common share, compared with $3,229,697 or 77 cents in the 1943 period when $500,000 was reserved for contingencies. Operating profit for the six months periods amounted to $7,952,033 this year, against $11,948,720 a year ago.

United States Pipe & Foundry Co. reports net profit, after $278,620 reserve for depreciation etc., for the six months ended June 30 of $467,884 equal to 66 cents a share, compared with $611,930 or 88 cents a share in the 1943 period when $352,968 was reserved.

General Printing Ink Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $279,851 equal to 24 cents a common share, compared with $290,520 or 25 cents a share in the similar period last year.

Thompson Products Co. reports net profit after reserve for charges and contingencies for the six months ended June 30 of $1,546,030, equal to $4.78 a common share, compared with $1,408,152 or $4.53 a share in the first half of 1943.

Studebaker Corporation and its subsidiaries reported consolidated net profit of $1,732,773, after all charges, for the six months ended June 30, 1944. This is equivalent to 74 cents a share on outstanding common stock and compares with $1,672,099, equal to 75 cents a share for the six months ended June 30, 1943. Consolidated net profit for the quarter ended June 30, 1944, was $914,225, equal to 39 cents a share. For the same period a year ago net profit was $732,585 or 33 cents a share.

Intertype Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $137,536, equal to 62 cents a share against $144,294 or 65 cents a share in the same period last year.

Bower Rolling Bearing Co. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $515,992, equal to $1.72 a share on the common stock. This compared with $642,202 or $2.14 a share in the like 1943 period.

Cooper-Bessemer Corp. reports for the six months ended June 30 net profit of $389,613, equal to $1.11 a common share against $436,687 or $1.38 a share in the same period last year. Profit is after provision for postwar adjustments and contingencies.

R. G. Letourneau, Inc. in a preliminary statement for the year ended Dec. 31, 1943, reports net profit of $2,895,578, equal to $6.16 a share on common stock, subject to renegotiation. In 1942 net profit was $2,097,600 or $4.37 a share.

Coty, Inc., reports consolidated net profit after $50,000 contingency reserve for the six months ended June 30 of $343,063 equal to 23 cents a share, compared with $347,521 and a similar amount per share in the first half of 1943 when $100,000 was reserved for contingencies.

Curtis Publishing Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $1,865,659 equal to $2.70 a share on the prior preferred stock and $14.95 a share on the $7 preferred shares in dividend arrears, compared with $2,022,225 or $2.93 on prior preferred and $19.46 on $7 preferred stock in the similar 1943 period.

Federal Motor Truck Co. reports net profit of $553,474 equal to $1.12 a share for the six months ended June 30 compared with $526,546 or $1.07 a share in the first half of last year.

Sylvania Industrial Corp. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $449,829 equal to $1.08 each on 415,760 shares, compared with $466,152 or $1.12 each on 414,094 shares in the 1943 period.

Amerada Petroleum Corp. reports consolidated net income for the quarter ended June 30 of $1,340,957 equal to $1.70 a share, against $708,239 or 90 cents a share for the 1943 quarter.

Cushman's Sons, Inc., reports net profit for the 12 weeks ended July 15 of $82,263, equal after dividend requirements on $7 first preferred stock to $1.47 each on 36,419 shares of $8 second preferred, compared with $102,610 or $1.99 on the $8 preferred in the similar period a year ago. The report said unpaid dividend accumulations on the $8 preferred stock amounted to $64 a share on July 1.

General Baking Co. reports for the 26 weeks ended June 24 net profit of $788,498, equal to 28 cents on 1,569,797 common shares, compared with $843,562 or 32 cents each on 1,578,697 shares of common stock in the period a year ago.

Stone & Webster, Inc., engineering and construction concern, and subsidiaries, report net income for the six months ended June 30 of $1,030,972, equal to 40 cents a capital share, against $736,545 or 35 cents a share in the first half of 1943.

Kimberly-Clark Corp., magazine and book paper manufacturers, reports for six months ended June 30 net profit of $1,346,110, equal to $2.14 a share on the common stock, compared with $1,044,690, or $1.35 a share, in the first half of 1943. The Company said the 1944 report included all of ordnance production for 1943 and was therefore not comparable with the earnings reported in the 1943 period.

Norwich Pharmacal Co. reports for six months ended June 30 net earnings of $339,757, equal to 43 cents a capital share, against $410,969, or 52 cents a share, in the like months of 1943.

Mack Truck, Inc., reports net profit after $250,000 contingency reserves for the six months ended June 30 of $1,365,822 equal to $2.28 a share, compared with $1,197,001 or $2 a share in the first half of 1943 when a similar amount was reserved. For the June quarter net profit amounted to $703,092 equal to $1.17 a share, against 0532,501 or 93 cents for the quarter a year ago.

American Stove Co. reports net profit for the six months ended June 30 of $449,369 equal to 83 cents a share, compared with $260,792 or 50 cents for the period last year. The report states operating profit for the first half of this year aggregated $2,326,679 and $1,200,000 was reserved for renegotiation and contingencies, while operating profit for the period in 1943 was $449,792 and no reserves were set up.

Checking Accounts Increase

WASHINGTON (AP)—Checking accounts increased $558,000,000 in member banks in 101 leading cities during the week ended July 26, the Federal Reserve Board reported. This brought the total of checking accounts to $33,503,000,000, which is $337,000,000 below that for the corresponding date last year.

Union Demands Put Knotty Problem Before the President

By George Ericson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

An economic battle no less important because it is being waged behind the labor-industry front is now gathering intensity and will be an important factor in the imminent political campaign. That battle is between the steel companies and labor unions over the unions' 14 demands, chief of which is a 17-cent-an hour wage boost and a guaranteed weekly wage. At stake is the country's price stabilization program which rests mainly on the "Little Steel" formula. This latter limits wage increases to 15 per cent of the levels obtaining on Jan. 1, 1941.

In a controversial subject of this nature, to frame a judgment satisfactory to both sides and the public which is a vitally concerned third part, is manifestly impossible. The facts may be well known and even agreed upon but the premises are different, the reasoning contradictory and the conclusions miles apart. It is likely the unions can't win all their demands any more than industry can successfully defeat all of them; hence a compromise is probable.

Unions Charge Discrimination

What is the position of labor in its avowed purpose of breaking the "Little Steel" formula? It declares flatly that it has been discriminated against and that the workers are paying for the war by the dollar bills left out of their pay envelopes. It argues that industry cannot maintain purchasing power unless wages are high and that a prospective cut in wages at the war end due to elimination of overtime pay would amount to 30 or 35 per cent and would create unemployment.

It holds that the Administration has held union wages down but has allowed the incomes of other groups to advance far more. Thus, says the American Federation of Labor, only 6 per cent of American workers today have straight time wage rates high enough to give their families a health and efficiency living standard after the war at today's price level when industry returns to the 40-hour week.

The A. F. of L. July survey declares that the average income of workers in private industry has increased only 58 per cent from 1939 to 1943, whereas the farmers' average income has tripled, that of business proprietors has doubled, while corporate income before taxes has more than quadrupled in the same period. The union's conclusion is that corporation profits before taxes show ample ability to pay higher wages. But the "Little Steel" formula prevented the granting of any wage rise, causing "serious manpower problems in low wage industries such as lumber and foundries," and "paving the way for a postwar shortage of buying power."

Say BLS Formula Wrong

The unions are positive that the basis of the formula is all wrong; that it fails to show the full increase in the worker's living costs. They demanded a change about a year and a half ago, declaring that it forced millions to a lower living standard. On Nov. 5, the President appointed a cost of living committee of five, headed by WLB Chairman William Davis.

In January, 1944, the labor members of the committee, George Meany of the A. F. of L. and R. J. Thomas of the C. I. O., made a report criticizing the Bureau of Labor Statistics' cost of living index They declared that its data showing a rise in costs of 23.4 per cent, were much too low and offered their own figure of 43.5 per cent as the increase from January, 1941, to December, 1943.

The A. F. of L. further argues that of about 16,600,000 workers in private industry, 60 per cent are paid 86 cents an hour straight time. This it figures out as $1754 a year on a 40-hour week, or a mere subsistence standard for a family of four. The balance receives higher rates, but except for workers in private building construction, all get less than the wage set by the A. F. of L. as the minimum for health and decency.

Position of Industry

What do industry and the government say? Industry, in this case the steel companies, says that if wages are increased, it will be obliged to charge higher prices for its products and must ask the OPA to raise ceilings. This the OPA is loath to do because it would unsettle the whole Government price stabilization policy and start the spiral of inflation.

The experts employed by the steel concerns have presented figures showing that if seven of the union demands are granted the cost increase would amount to $691,400,000. No increase is warranted is industry's contention even if one were to use the C. I. O.-A. F. of L. index. Federal officials, also, point to the "real" income of the war worker which is his take-home pay, declaring that most of the workers in the manufacturing industries are better off than before the war.

On the basis of the adjusted B L S index, and figuring "real" straight time weekly income, most groups are doing better than in 1941. Steel workers, for instance, get 18.5 per cent more and auto workers 13.4 per cent more. On an hourly basis, steel workers get 3 per cent more "real" straight time income, while auto workers get 5.3 per cent less. If one were to use the C. I. O.—A. F. of L. index showing a 43.3 per cent rise in living costs since 1941, even then most organized groups in manufacturing industries would show "real" weekly income above 1941.

See Politics a Factor

What then should be the answer? The steel trade, once called the "prince and pauper" industry, does not see how it can offer a guaranteed annual wage, since it cannot guarantee that there will be the work to do. Widely fluctuating demand precludes such a guarantee.

But labor leaders think that keeping men on the pay roll at high wages will maintain purchasing power. It's just as simple as that.

Then, too, labor has another string to its bow. It is a powerful group, politically, and since President Roosevelt is back of the "hold-the-line" policy, the unions feel that he may modify it for their benefit before the elections.

No one would begrudge higher wages to workers if economically feasible. But to pay more in wartime, if such a pay rise breaches the stabilization dike, would merely justify a pay increase for everybody or mean a boost for one group at the expense of other groups.

The special steel panel of the WLB has thousands of pages of testimony to study. Its report to the President may not be ready before early autumn. The panel can make no decision; its duty is merely to correlate the testimony and recommend. For the President to accede to union demands may offend millions; to refuse may lose him labor support. It is a political as well as an economic "hot potato." It would seem as if it were best handled with gloves, which means a compromise.

Nation's Crude Oil Stocks Shrink; Now Lowest in 22 Years

WASHINGTON (AP)—A steep decline in the nation's stocks of crude oil which began around D-Day, June 6, will continue for some time, a spokesman for the Petroleum Administration for War said.

Bureau of Mines figures showed that 9,364,000 barrels have been drained from the stocks in less than two months and the present level of 225,112,000 barrels is the lowest in 22 years. That figure, as of July 29, was announced today.

The PAW spokesman said the drop was "fully intended to be," and was caused by the fact that the refineries are running at an all-time high to meet the unprecedentedly heavy military demands.

He said the record for refinery runs was broken in both June and July.

It will be necessary to continue to draw heavily on stocks, he said, until the supply can be augmented from new wells in the Elk Hills naval oil reserve in California, and from increased imports.

Before June, the regular Bureau of Mines crude oil reports showed fluctuations in stocks, with the general trend downward because, even though the industry constantly set new production records, the demand outran the supply.

It was in June that the plug was pulled. On June 3, gasoline-bearing crude oil stood at 234,476,000 barrels. By July 8, it had sunk to 226,424,000. The decline slowed up in July but continued, hitting its low point in today's announcement.

The all-time high was 433,501,000 barrels in October, 1929.

Renegotiation Case Ordered to Trial

WASHINGTON (AP)—A three-judge Federal Court has ordered to trial on its merits next Sept. 27 a suit in which the Lincoln Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio, seeks to prevent the government from collecting $3,250,000 claimed as excess profits.

Without passing on the constitutionality of the renegotiation act, the court in a memorandum opinion said the company had a right to trial. The government had asked a summary judgment against the company.

"The case should be tried on its merits," the court ruled, "and plaintiff given the opportunity of proving its case and the case of the constitutionality of the act of Congress should be brief and argued."

At the same time the court declared the firm had no case "if the renegotiation was valid."

The company had denied it had any excess profit and questioned the renegotiation.

July Milk Output, Payment Records Seen for N. Y.

NEW YORK (AP)—A daily production of 350 pounds of milk per farm and a record total payment of $3.68 per hundredweight was the July estimate of state dairymen.

Productivity may break all records in the New York milkshed for the month, according to C. J. Blanford, administrator of the metropolitan milk marketing area. He estimated total July intake by the New York milk pool would be 556,000,000 pounds and that the total return to the farmers would be about $20,850,000.

Mr. Blanford estimated the pool would pay $3.24 a hundredweight. To this would be added the feed payments of the War Food Administration at a minimum rate of 45 cents a hundredweight. The total would top the July, 1919, record of $3.22.

Assoc. Gas Units' Merger Is Proposed

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—A plan to merge the United Coach Company, New York, and Railway and Bus Associates, Wilmington, Del., into Associated Utilities Corporation, has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Trustees of Associated Gas and Electric Corporation, top holding company, filed the plan along with other transactions designed to simplify the corporate structure of the system.

United's assets include 1,000 shares of common and 500 of preferred stock in the Valley Public Service Company; 1,000 shares of common and $75,000 of first mortgage 7 per cent notes of New Jersey and Staten Island Ferry Company; 100 shares of common stock and a $125,000 demand note of Schenectady (N. Y.) Rapid Transit, Inc., and a $1,218,336 income note of the Railway and Bus Associates.

The Valley Public Service stock will be sold to the Greyhound Corporation, Chicago, a non-affiliate.

Railway and Bus Associates would liquidate. It would deliver the following assets to Associated Utilities:

Ten thousand shares of Gas and Electric Associates' common stock; 18,002 shares of capital stock and $73,200 of 5 per cent sinking fund notes of Schenectady Railway Company; 800 shares of Atlantic Utility Service Corporation's capital stock; $3,890,000 of 4½ per cent and $720,000 of 6½ per cent bonds of New York State railways (in reorganization); $54,000 of 5 per cent bonds (series due 1931 and 1939) of Uti a (N. Y.) Belt Line Street Railway Company; $223,000 of 5½ per cent bonds of Utica and Mohawk Railway Company and $14,625 of 4 per cent income notes of United Traction Company.

Dover Casualty Insurance Company, Wilmington, would purchase for retirement 1,600 of its 2,500 outstanding common stock shares from Associated Utilities for $450,000, to be paid in cash and with $200,000 of 3¾ per cent income debentures and $125,000 of 8 per cent bonds in Associated Gas and Electric Corporation. These securities would be transferred at their July 1 market value of $189,875.

As a final step, Associated Utilities would deliver the following securities at book value to Associated Gas and Electric Corporation trustees—plus $3,300,000 cash—as a payment on its 2 per cent convertible obligation of $82,747,814.66:

$483,900 of 3¾ per cent income debentures, $160,800 of 4 per cent income debentures and $1,099,200 of 4½ per cent income debentures of Associated Gas and Electric Corporation; $420,000 of 5 per cent sinking fund debentures and 113,364 shares of $5 preferred stock of Associated Gas and Electric Company; $584,000 of Mohawk Valley Company's 6 per cent bonds; $1,281,000 of 5 per cent debentures and $24,478,251 of open account indebtedness of NY PA NJ Utilities Company and the Dover Securities.

Upon approval by the district court for the southern district of New York, the trustees would make a $4,000,000 cash donation to NY PA NJ to be used for the payment of the latter's loan from the Guaranty Trust Company of New York.

Byrnes Estimates Heavy Tire Industry Needs 6,000 Workers

WASHINGTON (AP)—War Mobilization Director James F. Byrnes has estimated that plants producing heavy truck and bus tires need 5,000 men and about 1,000 women to boost production to required levels.

In announcing his new directive designed to channel labor from nonessential production to war programs, Mr. Byrnes released a list of estimated manpower deficits in major tire-making plants.

The heavy-duty tire industry is one which Mr. Byrnes said would benefit from the new controls. On Thursday the Army announced that skilled tire workers now in uniform would be furloughed back to the plants if over 30 years old and stationed in this country.

The list of worker deficiencies in the larger tire plants follows (several small companies failed to report their needs, Mr. Byrnes said):

Armstrong, West Haven, Conn., 30; Dayton, Dayton, Ohio, 33; Denman, Warren, Ohio, 35; Dunlop, Buffalo, New York, 112; Firestone, Akron, Ohio, 521; Firestone, Memphis, Tenn., 503; Firestone, Los Angeles, Calif., 885; Gates, Denver, Colo., 54; General, Akron, Ohio, 75; Goodrear, Akron, Ohio, 287; Goodyear, Los Angeles, Calif., 153; Goodyear, Jackson, Mich., 178; Goodyear, Jackson, Mich. (Maintenance), 138; Kelly Springfield, Cumberland, Md., 100; Lake Shore, Des Moines, Iowa, 33; Lee Tire, Conshohocken, Pa., 54; Mansfield, Mansfield, Ohio, 72; Master Tire, Findley, Ohio, 40; Mohawk, Akron, Ohio, 35; Penna. Rubber, Jeanette, Pa., 15; Siberling, Barbertown, Ohio, 83; U. S. Rubber, Chicopee Falls, Mass., 700; U. S. Rubber, Los Angeles, Calif., 350; Goodrich, Akron, Ohio, 80; Goodrich, Oaks, Pa., 110; and Goodrich, Los Angeles, Calif., 81.

Willow Run Completes 100 B-24 Bombers Weekly

DETROIT (AP)—The Ford-operated Willow Run bomber plane plant is flying away more than 100 completed B-24 Liberators each week, according to a company announcement.

July was the first month, the announcement said, during which all planes were flown away and more completed bombers were delivered to the Army last month than in any previous month.

Up until a few weeks ago the bomber plant shipped part of its output in knockdown form for final assembly in other aircraft factories.

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W. U. Offers Notes In Exchange For Leased Firms' Stock

NEW YORK (AP)—The Western Union Telegraph Co. has offered to exchange its 4 per cent debentures to holders of stock in six leased companies.

The debentures would be exchanged on the following basis: For each share of stock of the Gold & Stock Telegraph Co., $130 principal amount; Chicago & St. Paul Telegraph Co., $60, Empire & Bay States Telegraph Co., $76, International Ocean Telegraph Co. $100, Southern & Atlantic Telegraph Co., $21, and Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph Co. $17 principal amount.

The debentures offered will be part of an issue due Jan. 1, 1981 and while the amount required in exchange for the outstanding stock of the various companies cannot be determined now because of varying terms in the leases, the total was not expected to exceed $10,000,000.

All of the companies involved at one time operated independent telegraph systems and furnished other services on a small scale but had been leased by Western Union and operated as part of its system for many years. The Gold & Stock Telegraph Co. was well known for its operations of stock and news tickers, reporting of sporting events and other functions. These services were combined with the Western Union's well known commercial news department.

Port of New York $17,671,000 Issue

NEW YORK (AP)—The Port of New York Authority Commissioners have decided to ask bids Tuesday on $17,671,000 general and refunding bonds, eighth series, due 1974, Chairman Frank C. Ferguson said the maximum acceptable coupon rate would be 2 per cent.

Proceeds will be applied toward redemption of a like amount of the same type bonds, sixth series, which were issued at 3 per cent and were due in 1975.

Engineering Awards Higher in July

NEW YORK (AP)—Civil engineering construction in the United States totaled $158,561,000 for July, 26 per cent above June but 33 per cent below the July volume in 1943, the Engineering News-Record reported.

Private construction, on a weekly average basis, tops June by 47 per cent and was 46 per cent higher than a year ago, while public construction was 20 per cent higher than a month ago, but down 43 per cent from July, 1943, the report said.

English Note Circulation Up

LONDON (AP)—The weekly condition statement of the Bank of England for the week ended Aug. 2 shows an increase of £9,216,000 in note circulation to £1,146,019,000.

Los Angeles Power Plant Output Rises

By Kimmis Hendrick

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Better than double the amount of electric energy delivered by Los Angeles' municipally owned Bureau of Power and Light in 1940 has been sold to big industry, little industry, commercial firms, and domestic consumers during the vital fiscal year just ended.

Even to enthusiasts within the Bureau, this growth seems staggering. They regard it as an unanswerable justification of public utility ownership by the people. They consider it ample reward for years of pioneering in the face of "power trust" opposition. They point out that it is this citizens' enterprise which has warranted the establishment here of key war industries—an aluminum reduction plant, shipyards, aircraft factories, etc.

Comparative figures summarize the story: For 1939-40, the Bureau distributed 1,657,446 kilowatthours of electricity. But for 1943-44, as estimated in May, it delivered 3,460,000,000 (B) kilowatthours.

Unique in America

As one of two divisions of the City's Department of Water and Power, the Bureau was built not only by the people but for the people—for Mary Smith, John Doe, and the rest. Unique in America because it brings water and power from distant rivers and high mountains, the Department is operating with widely acknowledged technical know-how a $400,000,000 (M) enterprise. And all within the framework of city government. It has about 5,300 employees.

The other division, the Bureau of Water Works and Supply, has an important story of its own. But because the distribution of electricity is generally pre-empted for private profit in America, Los Angeles regards its Bureau of Power and Light as setting an advanced pace for municipalities, just as the Tennessee Valley Authority is looked upon as leading the vanguard of regional power development.

Great Strides

Cities adjacent to Los Angeles which are served by privately owned electric utilities have domestic rates averaging 25 per cent higher than Los Angeles. In the 12 largest regional cities of the United States, domestic rates average 31 per cent higher, while industrial rates average 65 per cent higher than here where electricity distribution is the people's business.

Incidentally, municipal ownership of electric utilities has made great strides in the Far West as a whole. Seattle and Tacoma, Wash., and several Southern California cities operate their own and enjoy rate structures comparable to, or even more favorable than, Los Angeles'. But this city's utility is the largest, and represents by far the most daring investment.

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A Saturday Page

Mrs. Hume's Crew of Boy Workers

By Flora Graves Pearse
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Wakefield, Mass.

At a tea in the historic old Hartshorne House in Wakefield, Massachusetts, a guest, replying to the question of Mrs. Archibald Hume, the curator, said: "Victory Garden! I'd love to have one, but I can't, without help."

"You could get a schoolboy," Mrs. Hume suggested.

"Schoolboy!" The guest's voice rose. "Did you ever hire a schoolboy?" Her tone implied much.

But Mrs. Hume, who came from a horticulturally minded family, who had been an officer in the National Farm and Garden Society, and who knew gardening, believed the schoolboy might be the answer. And the idea grew. This was two years ago and much has happened since, for the program as worked out by Mrs. Hume with her "boys" is now in its second season, bigger and better.

But to go back. Before long a bulletin appeared in the High School announcing a course in practical gardening. No one was urged to enroll, but 13 boys, interested in summer outdoor jobs, signed up at once. They stayed with it for the season. The average age was 14 years, the boys were from all "walks of life," and two were honor pupils in school.

Study was on Thursday evening from seven to eight, no textbooks were used, and the undertaking was considered from the recreational, as well as other angles.

Out of this the "Victory Garden Troopers" were formed—boys who wanted to earn money by working in people's gardens that summer. Ideals and plans were discussed. Subjects included: What kind of boy would you like to hire? Plants, their needs, use, and value to the owner. Promptness of arrival. Twenty-five cents an hour for practice work, and forty cents after receiving "grades" was decided for wages.

Mrs. Hume is assisted by a young man, a war veteran, Harry Eaton, Jr., whose teaching background and good counsel have proved of inestimable value. He was promptly elected "big brother" of the organization, and has helped largely with its success.

Outdoor work, begun in April, 1943, quickened enthusiasm, and grading, top dressing, caring for seedlings, was practiced. Moving small trees, pruning shrubs, the care of a lawnmower and garden hose, was learned. Team work was given consideration, and the boys acquired the ability to work in pairs, and to team up for heavier tasks. Some of the boys were "partners" for the season.

Emily Post would approve of the garden etiquette of these boys; there is no personal conversation while on the job, and speech is both brief and clean. All agreed that whoever paid for their time should get it.

Telephone calls for "one of your best boys" come frequently. Owing to help shortage in other fields, the troopers added to their accomplishments. They learned to paint fences, decorate a beauty shop, they assisted on a chicken farm. One member cared for a large estate during the owner's absence, and this included hiring additional help, paying incidental bills, all to the owner's satisfaction.

The key to the house was the frequent thing, for the boys proved trustworthy. Remember, these troopers were not picked, they volunteered. Their desire to learn was as marked as the desire to earn. A surprisingly small percentage of earnings went for spending money, but clothes for the coming term of school, and war bonds were purchased instead.

Dinners are frequently served at the Hartshorne House, which is available for this and other purposes; and on an occasion when Mrs. Hume had a hurry order, some of the boys offered to help. It was new work, but they liked it. Guests liked it, too, and the boys were hired for succeeding affairs. They learned to meet guests, take their wraps, announce quietly that dinner was served. They acquired the ability to pour water without dripping, and to serve chicken-a-la-King neatly. Their motto, "Our Everlasting Best," chosen without suggestion, tells its own story.

The boys would wash dishes. They were frank in saying that they disliked it, but it was well done. Attire for "butler-service" meant spotless white coats, which accented the freshness of out-of-doors faces above them.

Now in its second year the work has broadened, has become an all-year project, also won the modest fame of mention in a national news sheet, in nation-wide panel discussions. The Wakefield Garden Club has "adopted" the whole thing—crew of boys, placement, references—as a club project, but Mrs. Hume and "Big Brother" Harry Eaton, Jr., continue to carry on as teachers and guides.

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Mountain Top

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

So we have come at length to share
The singing peace that rides the air.

To slip our burdens from our backs
And follow little woodland tracks.

To learn of nights where nothing mars
The sure serenity of stars.

ELSI PARRISH.

Through the Editor's Window

The Child Can Learn It Is All 'Good Weather'

By Mildred Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Remember the old rhyme that begins, "One misty, moisty morning, when cloudy was the weather, I chanced to meet an old man, clothed all in leather"? It isn't much of a rhyme, and the "clothed all in leather" as a fashion-note was outdated even before my own childhood; but the rhyme always fascinated me because it held an air of mystery and adventure. To chance to meet an old man, oddly dressed, even if nothing came of it but "How do you do, and how do you do, and how do you do again," set one's imagination working overtime. Most of all, the "misty, moisty morning" suggested that anything pleasantly unusual might happen. Whether because of this childhood influence, or no, I have all my life loved misty mornings, in town or country.

For one thing they are so beautiful, and I always wonder that more people don't realize it,—for many people don't. Is it because they weren't helped to notice such things as children? "Fine weather" doesn't have to be sunshine. In fact, if we never had anything but sunny days we'd grow very weary of them. Next time you awaken to see the distant scene all clothed in silvery mist, take time to look at it. In the city the buildings loom up in soft tones, everything is quiet and intimate. In the country you may discover, as I did this morning, that what you thought was a ridge along the horizon is really three sets of hills, one beyond the other. Ordinary familiar objects have a new look, sometimes very surprising—an adventure in itself. The telephone pole with its great yard arms and taut parallel wires rears up in dignity; a great elm is sculptured overhead like the vaulted ceiling of some Old-World cathedral apse; the neighbor's dog seated at the curbstone, takes on a quaint emphasis.

And the color! What of the soft tone of rosy old brick in the high-shouldered city buildings! Where lamps still glow in city streets as the all-night workers return home, or where, in the country, a row of small orange squares in the early morning identify a farmer's cowbarn, there is the lavender-blue of a Turner painting. The ribs of the bridge which vaults the river are slate blue in the cool greys of a Whistler etching. Walk in a dripping garden, and petunias and zinnias lift radiant faces of pink, orange, and scarlet, noted the more for their setting of platinum. At the roadside cobwebs and delicately designed spider webs, jewel encrusted, attract the eye to tall grasses in seed, mauve at the tips, or to the lush new green ends of the evergreen trees.

There is much to see and enjoy on one of these "gray" days. Do we show them to the children? Do they learn to see the emphasis on design, to feel the muted tones of nature, to capture that hint of adventure Jurking in a veiled landscape? The child who has been helped to enjoy the detail of a "misty, moisty morning" won't become the man or woman who says, "Isn't this a terrible day!" Such a person will know too many lovely things about it to be so thoroughly deceived.

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National Go-to-School Drive

High school enrollment in the United States has dropped 1,000,000 during the war. Probably more young people are employed this summer than ever before. There seems great danger that a still greater number than before will fail to return to school this fall.

Many boys and girls are in jobs that do not contribute directly to the war, or to the development of the young worker. Many are working in violation of child labor laws. The future welfare of youth and the strength of the Nation are threatened by this needless waste of school opportunities and careless use of youth power.

A national drive to get American young people back in school this fall is urged by the Children's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor, and the U. S. Office of Education, Federal Security Agency, in co-operation with the Office of War Information and with the endorsement of the War Manpower Commission. This newspaper is co-operating by placing before its readers information which will enable them to do something about this problem in their own communities.

Watch for news stories, editorials, cartoons, and informative articles in all parts of the paper between now and the opening of school.

En Route With the Library Horse

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

In the last year two libraries, at least, have found a way to take books to the people without a truck or gas coupons. In Baltimore, Md., last summer, the public library rented a huckster's wagon, drawn by a horse. Shelves were fitted in and filled with books, a desk set up at the back, and the wagon driven to certain localities in the late afternoon, when the streets were full of people. The library wagon stopped once in each block, and was at once surrounded by both children and adults eager to look over new books and exchange books on hand.

The rush of business became so great that one librarian could not take care of it, so other librarians gave up their free afternoons and evenings to assist in the good work. This extension of library service proved successful in several ways, providing contact between the library and people who otherwise would not have become acquainted with books, and helping in the summertime activities of the children. The circulation of books in the library itself has increased and the librarians were benefited by their wider contacts and experience in various communities.

In Nutley, N. J., a milk wagon was turned into a library wagon. With the door conveniently opening on one side, and shelves to left and right, about 300 books were easily available, and there was room enough for several people at a time. On the outside of the wagon, besides the library sign, were posters: "The Axis Can't Keep Us From Reading" and "Books Are Not Rationed." Two librarians went on each trip, and a boy who rang a bell to announce their approach and help in other ways. This bell had first been used in 1906 to call children to school in a little red schoolhouse.

The library wagon went out one evening a week to different sections of the community. Before the appointed time, residents were informed by telephone and newspapers of the route to be taken, and requests awaited. Special books were circulated, questions answered, information supplied on many subjects, and especially books on the care of victory gardens were supplied. Wherever the "Library Horse," as the children christened him, went, he was the center of an eager group as books were chosen, exchanged, discussed and enjoyed, and the Public Library again proved its service to the people.

L. L. R.

Sports News

Net Hotbeds Represented At Kalamazoo

KALAMAZOO, Mich., Aug. 5 (AP)—The nation's four hotbeds of tennis, California, Florida, Texas, and New Jersey, today boasted one representative each in the finals of the national junior and boys singles championships winding up a week's play on Kalamazoo College courts.

Thus ended, for the time being at least, a stranglehold by which Pacific Coast states, especially California, had dominated play in the two events for several years, grabbing off both championships in 1943 after sending three westerners through to the finals.

One Californian

Defending junior champion Bob Falkenburg of Hollywood and Merced Field, Calif., was the last California title hope in the 1944 meet today after two other Golden Gate stars folded in yesterday's semifinals.

Falkenburg himself disposed of fifth seeded John Shea, Los Angeles, 1—6, 6—0, 6—2 to reach the junior singles finals, where he meets Bernard (Tut) Bartzen, the Texan from San Angelo, who already this year has copped the national interscholastic and western junior crowns. Bartzen yesterday eliminated the 1943 boys champion, Herbert Flam of Beverly Hills, Calif., who is seeded third in this year's junior event. Scores were 6—4, 7—9, 7—5.

Behrens Wins

In the boys meet, Herbert (Buddy) Behrens, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., who last week annexed the western title and was seeded No. 1 here, ousted Sid Schwartz, Brooklyn, N. Y., 6—3, 6—3, to earn a finals berth against sensational MacDonald Mathey, Princeton, N. J., who smothered Dick Mouledous, New Orleans, 6—1, 6—1, and has played 10 sen in five matches with the loss of but seven games.

Falkenburg and Shea, seeded first in junior doubles, meet the western champions, Bartzen and Ed Ray, Sinton, Texas, in the championship match in their division.

Behrens and Mouledous, western boys champions, fight it out with Mathey and Schwartz for the boys doubles crown.

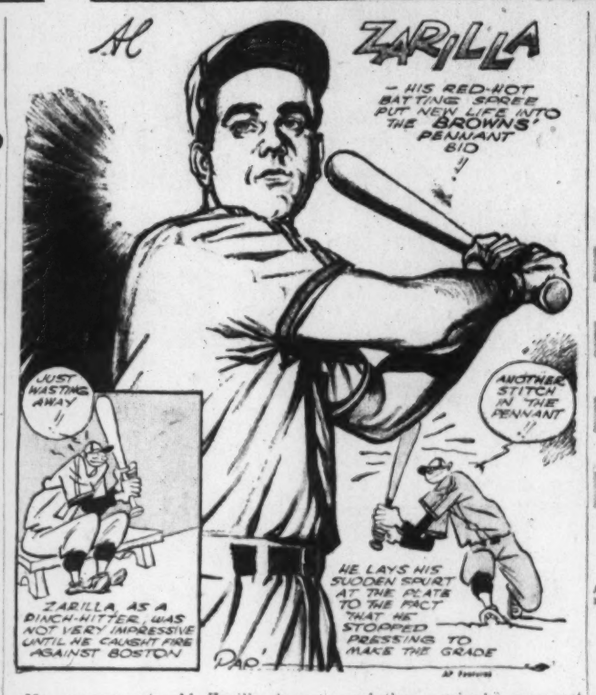
Gunder Haegg Has New Two-Mile Mark Lowered to 8:42.8

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 5 (AP)—Gunder Haegg has a new unofficial world record for the two-mile run to his credit today.

The Swedish flyer, in possibly the greatest race of his career, finished 100 meters ahead of his nearest rival last night in taking the event in the Stockholm Stadium games in 8:42.8. The record, which he holds, is 8:46.4.

Another world mark was bettered when E. Elmbaeter covered the 3,000-meter steeplechase in 8:59.6. The official record is 9:03.4.

Arne Andersson missed his try at the 1,000-meter record, being timed in 2:21.9, three-tenths of a second slower than the recognized world mark set by Rudolf Harbig of Germany.



No one expects Al Zarilla to maintain the terrific batting pace he cut out late in July and early in August, but the Browns' outfield ace gave new life to the St. Louis team's pennant bid by hitting in 11 straight games when it looked as though the club was about to slacken its pace.

In the humble role of a pinch-hitter most of the season, Zarilla suddenly found the range against the threatening Red Sox and started hitting everything the pitchers served up. He forced Chet Laabs to the sidelines as he sparked the ball club.

Zarilla may be a flash in the pan, and then again he may not be. Last year the Browns brought him up from Toledo after he had batted .373 in 57 games. He didn't measure up to that average in the 70 games he played for the Browns in 1943. It may have been that he was pressing too hard in his effort to make the grade. At least, Zarilla thinks that was the case. This season when his big chance came, he went in there more relaxed and took his swings as he did in Toledo. The hits started popping safely, and over night he became the hottest batter in the American League.

Senators Play Two Tomorrow

There has been a good advance sale for tomorrow's Red Sox-Washington double-header . . . Monday and Tuesday are open dates on the Hub's baseball schedule . . . On Wednesday the Chicago White Sox come in to spearhead the western invasion . . . The White Sox, incidentally, have spread considerable gloom in Cleveland by taking six straight from the Indians . . . That 4-0 victory over the Senators yesterday was easily Emmett O'Neill's best effort of the season . . . He yielded just two hits.

* * *

O'Neill, the towering right-hander who formerly pitched at St. Mary's College in California, has now beaten the Tigers and Senators in successive starts, suggesting that he will be a big help in the remaining weeks of the American League flag race . . . Which will be all right with Joe Cronin . . . The Braves dropped their opener in Brooklyn last night, 9-4 . . . Ben Chapman, of all people, was the winning pitcher . . . Remember Ben when he played the outfield for the Red Sox?

* * *

Max Macon played center field for the Braves, Tommy Holmes moving to left. . . . Bob Coleman is anxious to find a spot for Macon, as he thinks the fellow can hit National League pitching. . . . This corner agrees, if anybody is interested. . . . Macon is not an especially popular player, because he talks from one end of the afternoon to the other, and ball players get tired of listening. . . . However, what he says is not aimed at anyone in particular and is not vicious. . . . Like a woman, he just likes to talk.

* * *

Even though the city's transportation system was inactive, 29,166 somehow reached Shibe Park yesterday to honor Connie Mack on his 50th baseball anniversary. . . . Lieut. Governor John C. Bell of Pennsylvania presented Connie with a gold box which contained a check for $5,000 as a "token of admiration and affection from the sports fans of America." . . . The Senators say that Ben Chapman had good stuff when he pitched against them recently in an exhibition game.

* * *

Bucky Walters, in beating the Cardinals yesterday, hung up his 16th victory. . . . Bobby Doerr and Roy Partee, recently given pre-induction examinations here, will not know their status until they hear from their local draft boards. . . . With the military once again rushing men through, Doerr and Tex Hughson, two of the game's most valuable players, may soon be lost by the Sox. . . . Tex, of course, expected to be called by the Navy in May and is still waiting.

E. R.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Jake Wade, White Sox—Shut out Cleveland for seven innings after replacing starter Lee Ross, scattered three hits to gain second win by 5-3 margin.

Roberto Ortiz, Senators, and Emmett O'Neil, Red Sox—Ortiz collected two doubles and drove in two runs in Washington's first-game 7-5 victory over Boston; O'Neil blanked Senators with two singles in 4-0 finale.

Hank Borowy, Yanks—Blanked Philadelphia with nine safeties as New York spoiled Connie Mack night by grabbing a 1-0 decision.

Hugh Luby, Giants—Smashed game-winning home run off Ken Raffensberger in 10th inning for New York's 4-3 nod over Phils.

Ben Chapman, Dodgers—Made major-league pitching debut by hurling Brooklyn to 9-4 victory over Boston, drove in three runs with two hits and scored three times.

Bucky Walters, Reds—Beat St. Louis Cardinals for fifth straight time as he hung up win No. 16 in 5-3 night triumph.

Bill Nicholson, Cubs—Extended Chicago's victory streak to 10 by bashing 24th homer with a man on in ninth to top Pittsburgh, 4-3.

Major League Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .363.
Runs—Musial, St. Louis, 81.
Runs batted in—Nicholson, Chicago, 77.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 142.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 37.
Triples—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Home runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 24.
Stolen bases—Barrett, Pittsburgh, 14.
Pitching—Wilks, St. Louis, 10-1, .909.

American League

Batting—Doerr, Boston, .329.
Runs—Doerr, Boston, 75.
Runs batted in—Stephens, St. Louis, 69.
Hits—Doerr, Boston, 125.
Doubles—Cullenbine, Cleveland, 30.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 9.
Home runs—Doerr, Boston, 13.
Stolen bases—Stirnweiss, New York 33.
Pitching—Maltzberger, Chicago, 10-3, .769.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow Fenway Park Two Games
1st Game 1:30
RED SOX vs. WASHINGTON
Seats at Fenway Park Ken. 6331

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

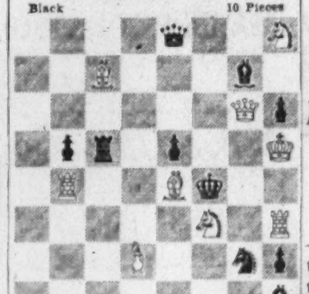
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Aug. 5, 1944

Problem No. 2695

By N. Gabor, Cincinnati, Ohio

Black 10 Pieces



White 9 Pieces
4q2Kt/2B3b1/6Qp/1pr1p2K/1R2Bk2/5Kt1R/3P2ktp/7b

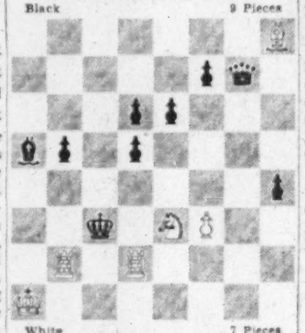
White to play and mate in two

(Commended, II Problema tourney, 1932. A cross-check theme suggested by Ellerman, who judged the tourney.)

Problem No. 2696

By G. H. Drese and M. Niemetjer

Black 9 Pieces



White 7 Pieces
7B/5pq1/3pp3/bp1p4/1P5p/2k1KtP2/1RIR4/K7

White to play and mate in three

(Limburgsch Dagblad, 1937, awarded first prize.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2693. Kt–KKt4

No. 2694. 1. Q–K threatens
2. Kt–R5ch
1. ——— K–Kt4, Kt any, B–Kt3, Q?
2. QxPch

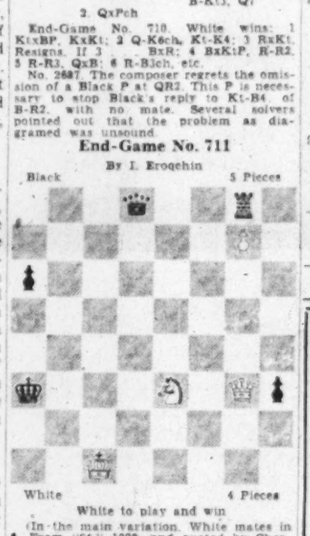
End-Game No. 710. White wins: 1 KtxBP, KxKt; 2 Q–K6ch, Kt–K4; 3 RxKt. Resigns. If 3 ... BxR; 4 BxKtP, R–R2. 5 R–R3, QxB; 6 R–B3ch, etc.

No. 2687. The composer regrets the omission of a Black P at QR2. This P is necessary to stop Black's reply to Kt–B4 of B–R2, with no mate. Several solvers pointed out that the problem as diagramed was unsound.

End-Game No. 711

By I. Erogchin

Black 5 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and win

(In the main variation, White mates in 6. From "64," 1928, and quoted by Chernev in his "Chessboard Magic.")

Denker Brilliancy

This game won for Arnold Denker both the brilliancy prize of $60 donated by M. Wertheim, president of the Manhattan Chess Club, and, in all probability, the championship itself, since Fine never was able to overcome the ground he lost in the national championship. That Denker played brilliantly and Fine poorly, all commentators agree. Reinfeld, in the Chess Correspondent, feels the P sacrifice unsound, but is unable to suggest a convincing refutation.

Nimzowitsch Defense

Denker White	Fine Black	Denker White	Fine Black
1 P–Q4	Kt–KB3	14 P–K5	PxP
2 P–QB4	P–K3	15 KtxP	Q–Kt4 (a)
3 Kt–QB3	B–Kt5	16 P–Kt3	P–Kt3
4 P–K3	P–QKt3	17 Q–R4	Q–Q
5 B–Q3	B–Kt2	18 KR–B	P–QKt4 (b)
6 Kt–B3	Kt–K5	19 BxQKtP	Q–Q4
7 Castles	KtxKt	20 P–B3	B–Kt3
8 PxKt	BxP	21 R–R5	BxB
9 R–Kt	B–R4	22 BxB	R–KB
10 B–R3	P–Q3	23 B–B4	B–B3
11 P–B5	Castles	24 BxQ	BxQ
12 PxQP	Px	25 BxR	Resigns
13 P–K4	R–K		

(a) At this point Reinfeld thinks 15 . . . P–KR3 the only move. Denker, in the Chess Review doesn't consider this move, but points out a convincing line after 15 . . . P–Kt3.

(b) Mugridge, in the Washington "Divan News," and the other annotators offer 19 . . . P–QR3 as an improvement without much hope for Black.

Game From Women's Championship

The game below shows how the steady play of the new champion gained an important point in the women's championship. Mrs. Gisela Gresser succeeded Miss May Karff as national champion.

Budapest Defense

K. Henschel White	Gresser Black	K. Henschel White	Gresser Black
1 P–Q4	Kt–KB3	18 Kt–K4	Q–K3
2 P–QB4	P–K4	19 Kt–Kt5	Q–B4
3 P–K3	PxP	20 P–KKt4	Q–Kt4
4 PxP	P–Q4	21 Q–R3	P–KR3
5 Kt–QB3	B–K2	22 Kt–B3	B–K3
6 Kt–B3	Castles	23 R–KB	R–Q4
7 PxP	KtxP	24 P–Kt3	KR–Q
8 B–Q3	Kt–QB3	25 Kt–KR4	BxKt
9 Castles	B–Kt5	26 QxB	Kt–K4
10 B–K4	Kt–B3	27 P–B4	Q–K7
11 Q–Q3	KtxB	28 PxKt	QxBch
12 QxKt	BxKt	29 R–B2	R–Q8ch
13 QxB	QxP	30 RxR	RxRch
14 B–K3	Q–KR5	31 K–Kt2	Q–K5ch
15 P–KKt3	Q–B3	32 K–Kt3	R–Q6ch
16 Q–Kt2	B–Q3	Resigns	
17 KR–Q	QR–Q		

National League

Games behind		Won	Lost	Pct.
	St. Louis	71	37	.733
15½	Cincinnati	55	42	.567
18½	Pittsburgh	50	43	.538
23	Chicago	45	47	.489
24	New York	47	51	.480
31	Boston	39	57	.406
31½	Philadelphia	37	56	.398
32½	Brooklyn	39	60	.394

Results Aug. 4

Brooklyn 9, Boston 4.
Chicago 4, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 5, St. Louis 3.
New York 4, Philadelphia 3 (10 inns.)

American League

Games Behind		Won	Lost	P.C.
	St. Louis	59	42	.584
5½	Boston	53	47	.530
6½	New York	51	46	.526
8½	Chicago	50	50	.500
9	Cleveland	51	52	.495
9	Detroit	49	50	.495
14½	Philadelphia	45	57	.441
15½	Washington	43	57	.430

Results Aug. 4

Washington 7, Boston 5.
Boston 4, Washington 0.
New York 1, Philadelphia 0.
Chicago 5, Cleveland 5, Only games scheduled.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Dolph Camilli, veteran first baseman, announced he was through with baseball.

Three Years Ago

Yankees lose to Senators and lead is cut to 11 games as Indians defeat Tigers.

Delaware State Tennis Tourney In Semifinals

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 5 (AP)—The four top ranking women tennis players in the country won their way into the semifinals of the Delaware State grass court championships at Bellevue Hall.

As a result of yesterday's matches, defending champion Louise Brough, of Beverly Hills, Calif., will face Doris Hart of Miami, Fla., and national champion Pauline Betz of Los Angeles will line up against Margaret Osborne of San Francisco.

Both Miss Betz and Miss Hart were extended to three sets and narrowly missed defeat. Miss Betz conquered Dorothy May Bundy of Santa Monica, Calif., 6-0, 4-6, 6-2, and Miss Hart defeated Mrs. Pat Canning Todd of Berkeley, Calif., 2-6, 6-1, 7-5.

Miss Brough was a 7-5, 6-1 winner over Mrs. Virginia Wolfenden Kovacs of Oakland, Calif., and Miss Osborne defeated Dorothy Head of Alameda, Calif., 6-0, 8-6.

Minor League Scores

By the Associated Press

Results Aug. 4

International League

Rochester 3-3, Syracuse 0-4.
Montreal 3, Newark 1 (11 innings).
Toronto 2, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 4, Buffalo 1.

American Association

Columbus 5-7, Minneapolis 1-6.
St. Paul 15, Toledo 8.
Louisville 8, Milwaukee 1.
Indianapolis 2, Kansas City 2, called 9th, rain (second game postponed).

Southern Association

Atlanta 6, Chattanooga 4.
Memphis 11, Birmingham 7.
Mobile 9, Nashville 7.
Little Rock 17-7, New Orleans 3-3.

Eastern League

Utica 5, Wilkes-Barre 4 (10 innings).
Binghamton 4, Scranton 2.
Albany 10-17, Williamsport 6-6
Hartford at Elmira, postponed (light failure).

Pacific Coast League

San Diego 9, Hollywood 2.
Los Angeles 3, Portland 2.
San Francisco 7, Sacramento 1.
Oakland 4, Seattle 3.

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(Continued)

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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Charles Allen
"O. K., sir?"

In Lighter Vein

Simple

"It's surprising," said the professor to his wife at breakfast, "to think how ignorant we all are. Nearly every man is a specialist in his own particular line, and in consequence we are all as narrow-minded as it is possible to be."

"Yes, dear," said his wife.

"I, for instance," he continued, "am ashamed of my failure to keep abreast of modern science. Take electric light, for example. I haven't the least idea how it works."

His wife gave him a patronizing look, and smiled.

"Why, Hubert, I'm ashamed of you, too. It's simple! You just press a switch, that's all!"—Tit-Bits.

No Co-operation

"Look here, private, this man beside you on this fatigue detail is doing twice the work you are."

"I know, sarge. That's what I've been telling him for the last hour, but he won't slow down."—Wing Tips.

In Case You Didn't Know

The Masonic Lodge of Columbus, Ind., has tried the novel experiment of conferring degrees at 4 a. m. and serving breakfast at 6:30. . . . The nation's first big underground food storage space and its biggest refrigerated warehouse is provided by a 75-year-old limestone mine near Atchison, Kan. The 12,000,000 cubic feet of caverns will be used to ease the critical shortage of coolers. . . . With forests depleted in other areas the pulp and paper industry is now looking toward Alaska as a new source of supply. . . . The London Daily Telegraph predicts that mustaches might become popular again in the United States—if Dewey becomes President.

Wide World

World's Most Famous Road

One glance at these 24 hairpin turns on the Burma Road makes the timid motorist wonder why the Allied Nations want to reopen it. This scene, by a United States Army Signal Corps photographer, reveals the shortest distance between two points—by automobile—on one portion of the main artery to China.

A Community Helps

Evansville, Ind.

Kernie B. Westerfield had just sold his small bit of land near Whitesfield, Ky., and with his wife and three children was en route by bus to Spencer, where he had relatives and planned to buy another farm.

Proceeds of the sale of his farm, $2,630, he put in his wallet in a trouser pocket, carefully sewing up the pocket; and, for an extra safeguard against pickpockets, he donned another pair of trousers over the first pair.

But at the bus terminal here, he found that he could not cash a check with which he had expected to pay his family's fare. So the farmer retired to a corner of the station, partly removed the top pair of trousers, and ripped the sewed-up pocket of the inner suit. He removed $5 from his wallet, replacing the wallet in the pocket of the first suit.

Later, seated on the bus, he discovered that the almost $3,000 with which he hoped to start anew and which he had made such zealous preparations for guarding, was gone.

The above information which appeared in the local newspapers, the Press and the Courier, met with sympathetic understanding among the citizens of this community. It's now announced that Westerfield has already received $2,295 in public contributions toward his new farm.

When presented with the donations recently the farmer commented:

"Only God knows how grateful we are."

Brevities

Our thoughts are with the newscasters of radio who must pick their way past dreadful pitfalls, like, "The Soviets are putting the pinskers on Mince."—Detroit News.

It is said there is neither air nor water on the moon. But song writers never mention the disagreeable things. — Greensboro (Ga.) Herald-Journal.

Daily Anecdote

Small But More Important

Oliver Wendell Holmes was small in stature. One day he was present at a meeting which happened to be attended by a number of rather tall men, thus making his diminutive size rather conspicuous in contrast.

An acquaintance waggishy remarked, "Well, Doctor Holmes, I should think you would feel rather small among these big fellows."

The genial but modest man replied, "I do." But his irresistible wit moved him to add, "I feel like a dime among a lot of pennies."

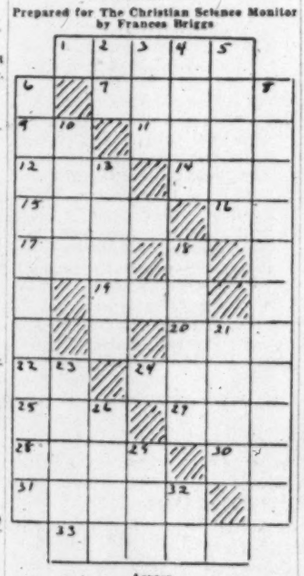
In Dr. Holmes' day, the penny was about twice the size of the present one-cent coin.

Today's Quotation

The snail, which everywhere doth roam
Carrying his own house still, still is at home,
Follow (for he is easy paced) this snail,
Be thine own palace, or the world's thy jail.
—JOHN DONNE

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—Keyboard of what musical instrument has a compass of 7½ octaves?
7—What is name of Cora Monroe's sister in "Last of the Mohicans"?
9—Pronoun.
11—What is that which is alleged or pleaded, in defense, excuse, or justification?
12—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?
14—Spike of a cereal plant is what?
15—What is Norway's largest city?
16—The four Gospels would be found in what division of Bible (abbr.)?
17—What member of U. S. Senate has Gerald for his given name?
19—What snake has a scaly head and a turned-up snout?
20—Male of what Australian bird incubates the eggs?
22—What is the unit of measure used by printers?
24—What is a long, narrow sail canoe used in the Pacific?
25—To pull with great effort.
27—Name sometimes given to any large, awkward boat.
28—What was the land of the Eleans?
30—Symbol for neon is what?
31—What do you call a number of men who relieve others in carrying on some work?
33—What city of Illinois was birthplace of William Jennings Bryan?

Down
2—What State has been nicknamed "Land of the Rolling Prairie" (abbr.)?
3—High mountain.
4—City of Khartoum is on what African river?
5—Gray mentions the "dark unfathom'd caves" of what in his "Elegy"?
6—What is a timepiece used for determining the longitude at sea?
8—What would be described in a seismologue?
10—Not hard to do.
13—A fold of cloth is what?
18—Marjorie Lawrence is best known for her work in films, operas, or radio—which?
21—Village blacksmith works "from —— till night."
23—What are Missouri's famous animals?
26—What river flows across southern Arizona?
29—What is chemical name for salt?
32—Biblical pronoun.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

NEWS ITEM— The BOY SCOUTS ARE OUT TO HELP COLLECT 667,000 TONS OF WASTE PAPER PER MONTH.

The Taffles —*Page Scotland Yard* By PALMER

OH MOM— I FOUND MY BIKE OUT IN THE YARD THIS MORNING— AND I REMEMBER
PUTTING IT IN THE BASEMENT BEFORE I WENT TO BED LAST NIGHT
GULP!
IT LOOKS LIKE IT MIGHT BE A NICE DAY— HMMMMMMM—
—DOESN'T IT? HMMMMMM!!!
THERE'S SOMETHING FUNNY GOING ON AROUND THIS HOUSE!
Tom Palmer

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Yes, Sir; Any Old Time!* By RODGERS

The Boss spent most of today talking to the neighbors about the Redfield treasure—
Which gave me a chance to meet several of the neighbors' pets—
The Boss seems to think he gained some valuable information - But if you ask me, I made out much better than he!
I'll trade a treasure in the bush for a few good friends on hand any old day!

The Adventures of Waddles —*You'll Be Sorry* By THE HAGERS

I REMEMBER YOU, WADDLES.
MY OLD FRIEND, PACK RAT!
YOU'VE DONE A BIT OF TRADING SINCE I WAS HERE LAST.
YES, I'VE BUILT UP QUITE A STOCK PILE.
WHAT WILL YOU TAKE FOR THIS SAX?
WHAT HAVE YOU GOT?
AN OLD ALARM CLOCK.
WOW! IT'S A DEAL!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

G. O. Progress

In so far as it will accelerate G. O. P. organizational activity in the campaign, Governor Dewey's meeting with the other Republican Governors is a gain. But as a forum for adding new issues—especially for the liberal voters, including Willkie Republicans, that the party must woo if it is to regain effective political power—the St. Louis meeting leaves something to be desired.

However, it is to be assumed that Governor Dewey prefers to wait until later in the campaign before expounding matters calculated to evoke more exciting reaction from the electorate than a discussion about whether the States or the Federal Government should regulate insurance.

The 14 points the Governors discussed and, in effect, added to the Chicago platform contain few fighting words. The most potent words are the attack on the Roosevelt Administration for "listlessness, negligence and lack of leadership."

In complaining about the delay in preparations for postwar reconversion, those words should have been applied to Congress. That is where the delay is occurring. But the Governors might have charged with some accuracy that it has been the Administration's aggressive leadership and desire for domination that is at least partly responsible for the present "sit down" in some quarters of Congress.

However, we should regret to see reconversion become a partisan issue. The Administration has sponsored the Baruch-Hancock plan, and it is a good plan and certainly not drawn from a partisan basis. It provides all the protection for the private enterprise system that the Governors desire. Injection of partisanship at this juncture will only cause further undesirable delays.

The Governors have shown a reasonable and broad attitude toward the need for rationalizing Federal and State entanglements. They have correctly seen it as largely a fiscal problem, with the Federal Government (at the present time) drawing about five times as much money from the taxpayers as do the States, and as consequently dominating both patronage and largess.

Governor Dewey was himself largely responsible for drawing a broader and more realistic picture of developing Federal and State relationships. His personal popularity among the Governors seems to have been enhanced through this meeting.

So, in addition to evolving issues, the St. Louis meeting appears to have furnished the harmonious setting needed for animating that co-operative activity among those 26 State groups where the best hopes of the Republicans now reside.

Jet Propulsion

If the robot bomb was no surprise to Britons, its destructive capacity has proved a surprise to all who got their first authoritative information on damage and casualties from Prime Minister Churchill's speech the other day. And right after that speech the Germans intensified the robot bombing. It is clear they would enjoy destroying London even if no military or political aim can be gained thereby.

In Turgenev's "Fathers and Sons" the character Bazarov observes that the German physicists are "a clever lot." A nihilist himself, Bazarov admired them. It is hard for Christian peoples to admire the combination of cleverness and negativeness which has tainted German thought for so long. But it behooves us to recognize that the cleverness cannot be shrugged off.

The robot bomb has been made possible by the cleverness of German physicists. The jet-propulsion method appears to be somewhat more advanced in Germany than in United Nations laboratories. And it has been applied to fighter planes as well as robot bombs. As a report to his newspaper has indicated, the jet-propelled planes might prove formidable if Germany could manufacture them in sufficient quantities, and had pilots enough to man great fleets of them. United Nations airmen who have encountered them say they are amazingly fast on the climb; apparently their possibilities, at least, are respected by fliers.

If Germany could transform its air power fast enough, it is conceivable that some of the strain it feels because of dwindling oil supplies might be relieved by jet propulsion. It seems a bit late for the Nazis to attempt this. But jet propulsion is one more reason why civilized peoples must not permit the monster of aggression to roam loose in the world again.

Home-Coming of a Soldier

It is nowadays a familiar phrase. For, by train, by bus, by ship and by plane, they are arriving on short leaves which will be spent with families they have not seen for months or perhaps years. One wonders whether they have in their anticipations any definite plans, the most of them, that are not crowded out by the excitement and the joy. But one soldier had and he set it down in a letter which has preceded him. It was to be like this in the expectation of Corporal B——.

Someone would please find a hotel for him and his wife, a comfortable hotel, not in a great city and yet not too far away. There should be quiet and plenty of green trees and bright flowers about. Reservations were to be made for one week precisely. There would be leisure to reckon once again with the ways of an orderly, civilized world—a world unlike what he had seen of Normandy or Italy or some far island of the Pacific.

After that one week, they would spend a few days with the wife's family; and then, next, a similar length of time with the Corporal's own family. And then, before his three weeks' leave expired, there was to be another week in a city—in a big hotel this time, where there would be hundreds of people, music, dancing, gaiety.

One hopes he can have it this way of his own devising. For the Corporal will have had his chance to rediscover his own proper peacetime world. He will perhaps be able now to keep it more clearly in his mind, even if he must go back to the jungle or the desert or to a shattered city of Europe.

A Lift for Alcoholics

Helpful news for many a drunkard that alcoholism is not hereditary comes from the Summer School of Alcohol Studies at Yale University. It is true, the investigators report, that more of the children of heavy drinkers become alcoholics than of normal parentage. But from their research they conclude that the cause of this is not heredity but environment.

The latest inquiry, directed by Dr. Anne Roe of the Section of Alcohol Studies of the Laboratory of Applied Physiology at Yale, studied 25 children of nonalcoholic parents and 36 from families where the father had been a notorious drunkard. All these 61 children were separated from their parents before they were 10 years old, and were brought up by unrelated foster parents. All are now adults of from 22 to 40 years.

Had they grown up in their own homes, 20 to 30 per cent of the children of alcoholic parentage, according to averages offered from a number of previous studies, would be drunkards. As it actually turned out, the group from the alcoholic homes has made as good a showing in life as the others. Some of these take a very occasional drink, but only three of the 36 drink oftener, and not one is an alcoholic.

There is real hope in this. Frequently an inebriate feels it is useless to try, because he is doomed by the mysterious law of heredity. But if it may be no simple task for a hard drinker to throw off the influence of the early associations of an alcoholic home, still this may be a good deal easier than running up against what many call inescapable fate.

A multitude of drinkers have a better chance than they thought they had.

He Wrote Dad's Favorites

If Cecil Mack (Richard C. McPherson) was 60 when he passed on, he must have been 18 when he wrote perhaps his most famous hit song, "Please Go 'Way and Let Me Sleep," back in 1902. It was no fluke, for in the same year he wrote "He's a Cousin of Mine" for the comedienne, Marie Cahill. And for 20 years he kept up output, writing songs for Nora Bayes, Bert Williams, and many another vaudeville and musical comedy performer. He turned out hundreds of successful songs, "Down Among the Sugar Cane," "Josephine, My Jo," "Never Let the Same Bee Sting You Twice," "Teasing," and "You're in the Right Church, But the Wrong Pew" among them.

Not even Irving Berlin exceeded the output of this talented New York Negro. His songs were as American as Stephen Foster's—one or two of them may be remembered as long—and were typically representative of the pre-radio era when fortunes were made over the 10-cent-store sheet-music counters. Cecil Mack's songs were pure fun and never had an off-color line.

His New Uniform

Italy: A Crisis in Confidence

Released by the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, 324 Madison Avenue, New York 17.

Saville Davis, expert on foreign affairs and assistant to the managing editor of The Christian Science Monitor, speaking on "Italy: A Crisis in Confidence" in the "Beyond Victory" series of broadcasts Friday over Station WMEX, said that there is the making of tragedy in the Italian situation, with Allied diplomacy moving into very slow pace, hampered by military operations, exasperating the Italians who think only in terms of political liberation.

These broadcasts, heard weekly, are presented by the World Wide Broadcasting Foundation in collaboration with the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

If Americans understood the Italian people better, we would see that the six anti-Fascist parties which are now struggling into power represent a very genuine, earnest, democratic point of view, according to Mr. Davis. "We would know that the liberals who have been gradually taking control of the Italian cabinet are the ones we in America want to encourage," he said. "We would trust them instead of distrusting them, as too many of us now tend to do. And since these liberal leaders don't want to swear allegiance to the Crown of Italy before the Italian people can vote on whether they want a monarchy, we wouldn't force them to do it because we would know that they were rebelling in the name of democracy against a monarchy which they think is tyrannical and too closely linked to Fascism.

"The crisis in Italy, then, is a crisis of our confidence in Italian democracy. Because we haven't had enough confidence in the Italian liberals, we have been steadily trying to force them to swear allegiance to the Crown and we have insisted that they serve under or with Marshal Badoglio whom they consider a Fascist. We have done these things not because we are against democracy in Italy but because we didn't believe there were enough democratic elements to entrust with the government at this time.

* * *

"You have heard, perhaps, of the battle of Guadalajara, in the Spanish Civil War, another symbol of so-called Italian cowardice. Did you know why the Italians were routed there? For one reason, because they did not want to fight for Mussolini. For another, there was Carlo Rosselli, the great exiled Italian anti-Fascist, standing on a hillside above the battle, with a sound truck carrying out to the Italians, 'Don't fight us, we are your brothers, your friends, we are trying to rid you of Mussolini—help us—don't fight against us.' And do you know why the Italians were routed in Greece during this war? Not necessarily because of poor fighting qualities, but because they never were intended to fight.

"Mussolini knew there weren't enough soldiers on the Greek frontier to fight a war. But he thought he had bribed the Greek fifth column. I learned the story in Rome from a member of Marshal Badoglio's own family. Badoglio had told him he needed twice as many divisions to fight the Greeks. But Mussolini said he wouldn't have to fight, that the bribing had done the trick. And so it was not a military defeat of the Italians; it was a political miscalculation of Mussolini which caused that bloody massacre.

* * *

"Now, I don't mean to imply that the Italians have never been defeated, for it would be a foolish exaggeration. But the legend about Italians being cowards and mountebanks is just as dangerous an exaggeration on the other side.

"And come down to the present—have you realized that the guerrilla fighting in the north of Italy has been one of the brightest chapters in the resistance against Hitler? Here again, Italians have thrown themselves into the battle against Fascist police and Germans, cutting railways and roads, assassinating prominent Fascists with utter disregard for their personal safety.

"The anti-Fascist leaders in Italy today are not just a batch of irresponsible radicals, out for what they can get for themselves—they are men of the highest caliber and intellectual ability. Most of their names you would not know except in the older leaders, like Count Sforza, and the aged philosopher Benedetto Croce. Most of them are the younger underground leaders who have learned to love democracy more than anything else because they were born and grew to maturity under the terror of Fascism.

"Allied diplomacy is learning much and my information is that our officials in Rome are genuinely anxious to give the liberal and democratic elements in Italy full headway. But diplomacy is an unwieldy machine. We and our diplomacy are learning fast. With a little more good will I hope we may become not merely military liberators, but political liberators as well."

Marc Britannicum

The Bookshelf

EAST OF MALTA, WEST OF SUEZ, by Bartimeus (Boston: Little, Brown. $2.50), tells the story of the activities of the British Navy in the Mediterranean from the day when Mussolini declared war on Great Britain to the time, two and a half years later, when undisputed control of Il Duce's fancied *mare nostrum* passed into Allied hands.

Paymaster Captain Lewis Ritchie, R. N., writing under the pseudonym Bartimeus, probably had access to official records. In any case, he has produced a narrative replete with exciting descriptions of how the British Navy gallantly carried what could easily have been a lost cause to a brilliant victory.

The story is couched in the dry, terse, conservative style usually found in accounts of operations conducted by the British, whether their scope is simple or complex. This method of presentation has the advantage of keeping the reader's thoughts confined to the facts under consideration with a minimum of opportunity for indulging in extraneous assumptions, and on the whole makes very interesting reading.

Following a short survey of Mediterranean conditions at the outbreak of the war, and the importance to Britain of this short cut to the Eastern Mediterranean and beyond the Suez Canal, there is a thumbnail sketch of Admiral Sir Andrew Cunningham, Commander in Chief of the British Mediterranean Fleet, who shouldered the responsibility for parrying Axis naval and air efforts to drive Britain's Navy from the sea it had controlled since the days of Nelson.

As the title indicates, the account is rather closely confined to activities in the Eastern Mediterranean, although there are occasional references to operations in other areas, especially when they were in support of movements in the primary theater.

Immediately after Italy declared war, the British Fleet based on Alexandria made a fruitless sweep as far as the Italian coast, and thereafter the narrative is carried along in chronological sequence.

A vivid description is given of an inferior force eventually rendering impotent a fleet which was initially supported by Italian and later on by German shore-based airplanes. The epic story of the defense of daily-bombed Malta and the success which crowned the heroic efforts to push convoys through to this base past the narrow waters south of Sicily are related in considerable detail.

The account of the Navy's part in the ill-advised attempt to afford military co-operation to Greece, the disastrous effort to hold Crete, and the subsequent tragic events attending the evacuation, give an excellent idea of the manner in which the British Navy was able to weather adversity.

Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is the story of the valiant and successful effort to support Britain's Army in North Africa. This narrative affords a convincing portrayal of the momentous import of sea power.

F. L. O.

They Like to Visit Yanqui-land

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Joseph G. Harrison

A recent visitor to the United States was a Dr. Gonsalo Ramón of Ecuador. Although with a name that would delight a Hollywood press agent, Dr. Ramón, who is chief tax auditor of his country, was here for a very serious purpose—to study the American income-tax system. On his trip through the Treasury Department, he was shown a United States income-tax return blank and is reported to have said it gave him some interesting ideas for Ecuador. When this was known, there was much shaking of heads in Washington and more than one person wondered if Ecuador might not sometime regret the day when its tax auditor first saw an American income-tax blank.

Although Dr. Ramón is not one of the top-ranking Latin - American officials, his visit was significant. The reason for this is that he was part of a growing flood of Latin Americans, some well-known, some obscure, who are coming to the United States for a hundred different reasons. Officials in Washington, and particularly those in the Department of State, welcome this stream of visitors and consider it an important proof of the success of America's Good Neighbor policy.

It is the custom of the State Department to issue a press release whenever an official visitor reaches the United States. A few years ago, these announcements seldom dealt with Latin-American travelers—not because they weren't considered important, but just because there weren't many. But that's all changed. Hardly a week goes by now when the Department doesn't disclose the arrival of Dr. This or Prof. That, coming from anywhere from Mexico to Argentina.

When I wanted exact figures on the number of these visitors, State Department officials got out their files and showed me that there had been more than two dozen special Latin-American visitors in the past three months. What is more, this number does not include the members of military missions or the officials of embassies and consulates.

But even more interesting than their number is the variety of the things they are coming to this country to do. This shows not only the extent of American influence on the other New World nations but also the degree to which this country has supplanted Europe as the source of information on an infinite number of subjects affecting modern existence. Although the war is undoubtedly responsible for some of this, American influence is expected to survive at the end of the war.

Here are a few of the Latin Americans who have come to this country during the past three months. They are picked at random and show their widespread background: Señor Oscar Gacitua, vice-president of the Concepción, Chile, Rotary Club, here to study industrial schools; Prof. Guillermo Segura of the Mexican Ministry of Education, to study educational work among the American Indians; Maj. Landry Goncalves, Director General of Posts and Telegraphs of Brazil, here to observe American censorship, postal, and tele-communication methods.

Then there was Ruben Carambula, director of the Children's School for Initiation Into Music, of Montevideo, who came to find new musical methods for children. Constantino Fiallos, working on the Nicaraguan branch of the Pan-American highway, will study road-building, while Dr. Ernesto Cofiño of Guatemala will survey child welfare.

Some of these men, and women, too, came at their own initiative or at that of their governments, while others were invited by the United States. While in this country each is officially looked upon as a guest of the State Department and everything possible is done to make their stay both worth while and pleasant. All doors are opened to them.

It is easy to see what the effect of this policy will be. Regardless of the pushings and haulings of international diplomacy, there are hundreds upon hundreds of Latin Americans who have come to the United States, have been treated as deeply respected guests and have returned to their countries pleasantly impressed with America and Americans. What is more, the importance of these individuals is many times greater in Latin America than it would be here or in some of the larger European countries. In the nations to the south of us, the educated classes are still comparatively small and this means that the influence of each member is proportionately greater.

The Gloved Hand in Politics

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

No one, so far as is known, has written a new book of etiquette prescribing rules to be observed in the political arena. Neither have those rules been revised or amended by acclamation or decree. Despite this, and through the operation of almost unobserved evolutionary processes, the acrimony and artificially produced enthusiasms which marked political campaigns in earlier years have given way to what we may hope is an established and continuing era of partisan and political sanity.

In the United States, for a period of two generations following the War Between the States, sectional and regional prejudices bordering upon actual hatred embittered and warped the judgments and thoughts even of those who made the laws and those who, by their sectionally influenced votes, elected those whose duty it was to execute and administer the laws. Even at a town election in the middle '70s, an unreconstructed Northerner was heard to shout in reply to calmer counsels by a dissenting neighbor, "And what does Wade Hampton say? He says we are fighting for the same rights today that Lee and Jackson fought for!" Well, that wasn't true of the Democratic Party in either the South or the North, even if Wade Hampton was correctly quoted. It is true that the gentleman was not an apt pupil in the school of reconstruction, but neither he nor the rural orator who supplied the quotation marks saw hope, or danger, of a future resort to secession or its causes.

The comparative calm which has marked the quadrennial election period since the first unsuccessful Bryan campaign in 1896 seems this year, more definitely than heretofore, to have become the established and welcome tempo. We observe, perhaps without too great regret, the absence, until now at least, of a provocative political battlecry. Someone may propose the revival of a once familiar slogan, "Turn the rascals out!" But someone else may shout that they already are out.

Summed up, the conclusion may be that we, a reasonably sane and fairly progressive national community, have outgrown many of our earlier prejudices, sectional, racial, and social. The ever-enlarging industrial circle now embraces so vast an area of our country that regional and sectional problems have become national in their significance and importance. Even the once purely agrarian West has come, or will come in the approaching postwar period, to share with a once jealously regarded capitalistic East, economic problems common to both.

No casual observer, and perhaps not even the lieutenants and top-sergeants within the borders of the two great political party camps, can accurately or with certainty outline the tactics of attack and defense in the campaign just now being outlined. Unwise and indiscreet enthusiasts may, by intent or misadventure, inject into the campaign issues not consistent with those deserving serious and thoughtful consideration, intended to arouse, in a time of national need, issues in no way germane.

But let it not be assumed that what has come, by common consent, to be regarded as a new and better order in political behavior has softened the force or lessened the effectiveness of argument or determined contest. The blows struck in the squared circle following the adoption of gloves as a necessary part of the contestants' accouterment lacked none of the force exerted. The blows were just as hard as ever, but were less injurious where they fell.

So we in our political arenas have no need to revise our philosophy to meet the demands of the new code of political ethics. Free discussion and uncensored debate are permitted, now as heretofore. We may talk less, and read more. Argue less and listen, as was formerly not possible, to those we believe and those we distrust, along the length and breadth of our great land. We have no excuse to offer if we are not informed or if we are misinformed. The facts are obtainable upon which to base a correct and honest decision. The gloved hand built under the benign direction of a wisely-imposed radio censorship assures us all free access to the convincing, even if contradictory arguments of our brothers and fellows. Let us listen, even for politeness' sake,

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Weekly Magazine Section

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WORLD AFFAIRS • BOOK REVIEWS *BOSTON, AUGUST 5, 1944*

Associated Press Photo

AMERICAN WAR CHIEFS WELCOME DE GAULLE—Arriving for Historic Conference With President Roosevelt, Gen. Charles de Gaulle (Left) Is Greeted (Left to Right) by Gen. H. H. Arnold, Commanding General Army Air Forces; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; and Gen. George C. Marshall, U. S. Army Chief of Staff. See "Attack From Within," *Page 3.*

Uncle Sam Digging Ditches - - - - - - *By Grace Kirkpatrick* - - - - - - **Page Four**

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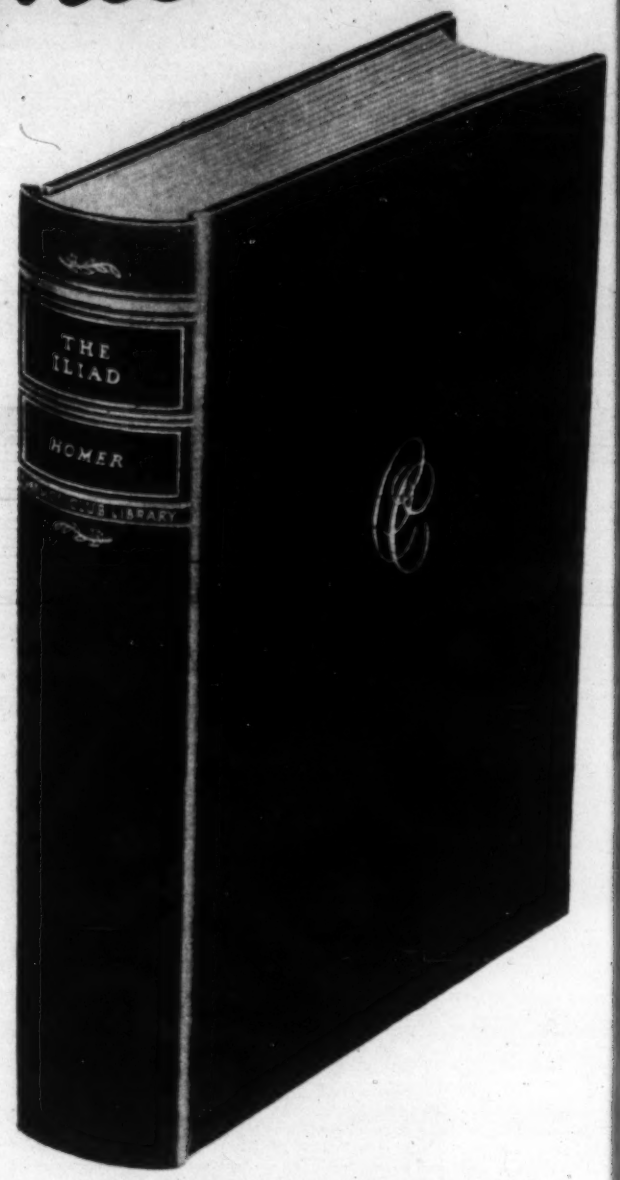

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Attack From Within

By Walter Lucas

FRANCE IS IN ARMS behind the German lines that face the Allied forces in Normandy. Ever since the landing on June 6, the activities of the French Forces of the Interior (FFI) have compelled the Germans to fight with one glance cast always over their shoulders.

Many people, including the United States Government, have tended to ignore the power of French resistance. Still more have been inclined to scoff at the claims made for it by Gen. Charles de Gaulle and his provisional government in Algiers. Since June 6, the strength and intensity of tens of thousands of non-uniformed soldiers inside France have been put to a real test. They have shown themselves in action what they have always claimed to be, the powerful spearhead of a reborn French nation. The Allied High Command has now acknowledged that their value as cobelligerents has far exceeded the most optimistic expectations.

* * *

Before one can get the action of the French resistance groups into true perspective certain facts must be fixed.

1. That they are regarded by the French Government as regular military forces on the same footing as the French corps which is now fighting with the Fifth Army in Italy.

2. That they are very highly organized and integrated. Their organization is a military one. They are directed and commanded in many cases by regular French officers of great experience. Their overall and local discipline is exemplary.

3. That they are in direct communication through a host of ingenious underground methods with General de Gaulle's Government in Algiers and with his representative with General Eisenhower, General Joseph Koenig, commander of the French resistance forces. Their activities are, therefore, closely co-ordinated with the policy and plans laid down by the Allied Supreme Command.

4. Whether they are Maquis units fighting pitched battles against regular German troops, or individuals, or small groups engaged in a hundred and one different forms of sabotage, they are one and all members of the FFI, obeying the orders of a single authority. In fact, there is nothing amateur about this great body of French patriots. The risks they take, the casualties they suffer, are not haphazard sacrifices in hopeless outbursts of local patriotism.

France's contribution to victory before and after June 6 is countrywide, heroic, and in some respects tragic. It is as noble a page as any in French history.

Broadly, the rôle which has been allotted to FFI in the initial stages of the second front by the Supreme Allied High Command is to immobilize as many German divisions as possible and deny them freedom of movement. After a period of fighting the broad strategy has become clear. In the first place, it is concerned with the great road and rail routes that connect Italy with Marseilles, Lyons, and the North, Bordeaux with Toulon, and Bordeaux with Paris and Dijon. Along these vital lines of communication the disciplined military formations of the FFI, which are often called Maquis, have gone into action.

In six strategically placed districts covering considerable areas in France they have established themselves in such force and have acted with such vigor that many localities are completely under their control, and something like seven German divisions, including one Panzer division, are pinned down.

* * *

The zones of FFI influence are, first, Haute Savoie, the rugged mountainous country on France's Italian border from which, with the aid of Italian partisans, the railroad between the South of France and Genoa is menaced. Second, there is the massive central area lying on both sides of the Rhone Valley, the vital road, rail, and waterway funnel through which all traffic from Paris and Germany to the South of France is siphoned. Third is the mountainous country of Jura and Vosges, through which run the communications between Lyons and Germany. Fourth stand the Pyrenees, which together with the western portion of the central area lie on the flanks of the broad valley that connects the Atlantic with the Mediterranean.

A glance at a map will show how these strategically placed districts threaten strangulation to the main arteries along which German troops in the southwest, south, and even on the Italian front are fed. When the right moment strikes, it is possible that the FFI, operating from these mountain bases, may be able to bring disaster to the Germans.

French Patriots of the Maquis Army March Through Town They Have Occupied

At present it is mostly in guerrilla warfare and operating in swiftly striking small units that the French troops have pinned down large bodies of the Wehrmacht who otherwise might be in the battle elsewhere.

Already these pathetically underarmed Frenchmen have rendered incalculable assistance to the armies under command of General Montgomery. There is, for example, the "Reich" Panzer division which had an urgent rendezvous outside Caen shortly after June 6. Three weeks later this highly trained shock troop division was still spread along the Garonne River, endeavoring to keep open the roads northwards, and it was split up into small units called here, there, and everywhere to restore the position where the French had occupied towns and cut communications. They were hurried to Tarbes, which the FFI had occupied and where they blew up an arsenal and destroyed several war factories before they were ejected. They were called even farther south to Bagnères-de-Bigorre, which had also been seized by the French.

* * *

In Vercors, in the Rhone Valley, in the district of Auvergne, a considerable number of German troops are engaged in full-scale operations in which they have to employ tanks, heavy artillery, and aviation. In one action alone they suffered over 600 casualties and the latest reports put the enemy losses in the battles against the FFI at over 4,000. The Werhmacht also had to divert troops to repair railway and telephone lines destroyed in strategic areas. But the total effects of the action of the FFI are even more far reaching. As the German authority weakens in many districts and the French take control, the members of the Blackshirt Army and members of the "Group Mobile de Reserve," Pierre Laval's instrument of repression, upon both of which the Germans relied to maintain order and fight the Maquis, are deserting in increasing numbers.

Apart from the purely military activities of the FFI, the French resistance army is employed in a nationwide, carefully planned campaign of sabotage. This is the work of individuals or small groups, all acting under orders from the High Command.

These courageous men went into operation immediately "D" Day struck. On June 6, every important telephone and telegraph line radiating from Paris was cut and many of them remained so for four days. Sabotage of the railroads leading from the French capital was so effective and widespread that the Germans had to arrest 36 railway executives, holding them as hostages, and put their own men in their place. Many of the largest factories in Paris had to be closed down because of sabotage.

* * *

More sinister still in the war of nerves was the mysterious "S" sign which began to appear everywhere in Paris. The "S" sign stands for the day of soulevement or general uprising. People whispered it in questions as they waited for their rations. Unattended German cars had their tires ripped and their gas tanks punctured and the "S" sign was dropped in the driver's seat. It was on tables in restaurants and hotels. Since it has started to appear, German troops only go about the streets in details of 10 or more and always heavily armed.

Outside Paris, all along the vital canal waterways of France, which play such a prominent part in the communications system, explosions sent lock gates sky high. In a few days the Rhine-Rhone, Nivernais, Saint Quentin and Sommette canals were out of action. Within the first two weeks more than 400 separate major cuts in railroad lines had been made. Rail traffic between Paris and the Swiss border was so disrupted that trains had to be diverted via Brussels. The double-track line between Ambrieux and Culoz, which carries the trunk route from Lyons to Turin, was so broken up that the Germans have to use rails from one of the tracks to enable single-line traffic to pass. The effect of the sabotage behind the German lines in Normandy was such that the bringing up of reserves was badly delayed. In many parts of France, the maximum speed of trains has been reduced to 10 miles per hour.

Wide World, AP Photos

Gen. Charles de Gaulle, in Upper Center, Tumultuously Feted by French Colony in New York

Uncle Sam Digging Ditches

By Grace Kirkpatrick

WE ARE APT to think only of Europe when we think of canals, not realizing that the United States has perhaps the widest-spreading and most valuable network on earth. Uncle Sam has his boots in more ditches than any other gentleman, and a recent listing of potential projects, contemplated and planned for when peace comes, indicates that he is going to dig a lot more.

These canals differ in purpose from those of Holland and Belgium, where the dikes hold back the sea and the canals are waterways of commerce, although certainly we've had, and do have, canals for traffic too. The Erie Canal, famed in song and story, for instance. More numerous, however, and growing steadily longer, are the canals that reach out into the sections of desert and arid lands.

A canal that recently broke its banks was the Wenatchee Reclamation District Canal, built through the heart of the Washington apple country.

As its waters rush over the orchards, carrying loose dirt and piling it three feet deep around young trees, we see men of the "ditch district" hurry to mend this first break in 17 years.

They turn the water back in.

But the temporary dirt dam fails to hold.

Again they patch the break—they must have water. A valuable crop is at a critical period—young fruit is forming, spray guns are waiting for water.

For three days all is well.

Then thousands of tons break through in a flood that carries havoc before it.

This time a wooden flume is built to carry the irrigation waters around the break in the regular canal—but the end is not in sight. Great siphons and valves along the course of the ditch are part of the control system; one of these weakens under the tremendous suction.

Now it blows out—distress for the lands is repeated.

Finally the repairs hold—the big canal is again sweeping on with its 200 cubic feet of water per second to irrigate 13,500 acres of fruit land.

America's canals or ditches are life lines to about 21,000,000 other acres in arid and semiarid parts of the nation.

In face of the world's large and swiftly enlarging food demands, these fields take on added significance. The Bureau of Reclamation says that in 1943 enough potatoes were grown on lands irrigated under its projects to provide for the annual needs of 17,500,000 persons; the beans produced could serve 32,000,000; and the alfalfa, translated into meat and milk, meant a 12-month supply at current ration values for 9,000,000. And only part of the irrigated acres of the nation are on Reclamation Bureau lands. There are state projects, private and district enterprises, and the Office of Indian Affairs also has irrigation projects.

Uncle Sam, digging his ditches, is in ancient and good company. More than 2,000 years B. C. canals were built in Egypt and they still carry waters of the Nile out over thirsty acres.

Prehistoric Indians of the American Southwest dug trenches to divert streams to their fields.

Placer miners of the days of '49, in California, noting how water from their gold washings made patches of lush green, in some cases made troughs to utilize it to grow food.

However, modern irrigation canals on any considerable scale were first dug in the United States when a channel was fashioned to carry a Utah creek to areas which had been plowed and planted to potatoes. Within 15 years, the Utah pioneers had canals for 402,237 acres.

"In those early days it was comparatively an easy matter for a farmer with a team of horses and ordinary tools to construct ditches leading from creeks flowing out of the mountains and thus provide channels by which a farm could be irrigated," the Bureau of Reclamation explains in its Handbook. "Late comers, however, found the streams were fringed with farms and that the irrigation of land farther removed from sources of water was more difficult and expensive. This led to co-operation among the farmers."

The early "ditches" were just that—ditches made by hand labor of loose rock where handy, or of logs, wire-netting and straw. The banks were wont to wash out each spring during high water and had to be replaced before the beginning of each irrigation season.

They were a far cry from the concrete and steel banks of today, with valves and gates, basins to screen out silt, overflow sections, sluices and control houses.

Among these of modern construction, the All-American Canal, part of the Boulder Canyon project, is the largest irrigation canal in the world. The All-American proper extends for 80 miles, and its connecting branch, the Coachella Canal, an additional 160 miles.

There will also be far-reaching canal systems as part of the complete Grand Coulee-Columbia Basin and the Shasta-Central Valley projects. At Grand Coulee, there will be an east and a west canal, 100 miles long in the first case, 150 in the other, besides a lattice of branches.

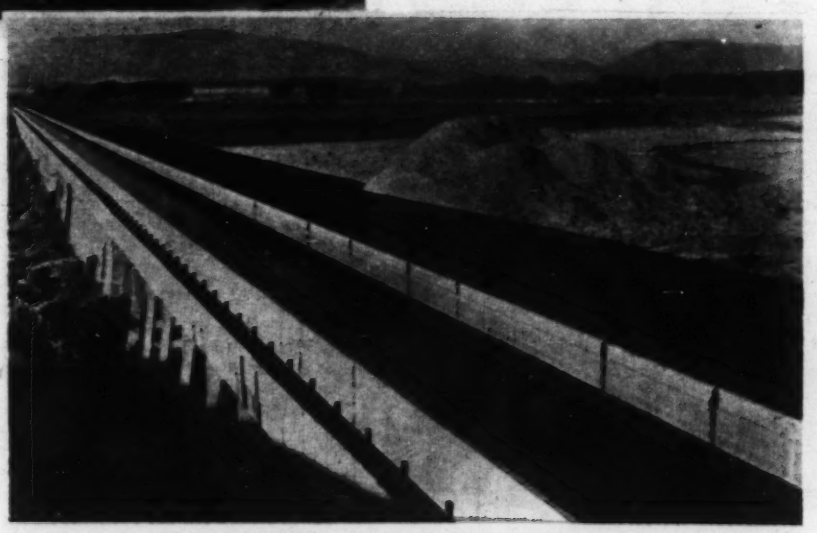
It takes skill and engineering to build these systems and to plan efficiently for their maintenance. For example, the Coachella Canal is crossed by 160 washes within 100 miles. These are channels that are normally dry except at times of heavy rains or cloudbursts, when they carry sudden floods of short duration, heavily laden with boulders, sand, and silt. Such a flood could wreck the canal had not engineers built it to go *under* these danger stretches. To carry it underground they used double-barreled rectangular inverted siphons.

In some areas there is a need to plant trees and shrubs along the canal for erosion control. Especially are there such plantings on the North Platte project in Nebraska and Wyoming. The "brittle willow" is reported best adapted to this purpose, for its fine roots come to the surface and form a perfect mat along the slope.

There are miles and miles of these trees along the canals in Wyoming—now more than 30 feet tall, and beautiful. The banks on which they were planted are sandy and water erosion is a serious problem. However, where these willows grow, the banks hold nearly as well as concrete.

Cleaning the canals of roots, weeds, and moss is a major feature of the upkeep. In most places power machinery is employed. Frequently tractors travel along the banks dragging heavy chains or scrapers along the canal bottom and sides, thus scouring it clean. With the bed kept clean, the velocity of the water is nearer uniform and evaporation is eliminated.

Yes, Uncle Sam has his sleeves rolled up and is ready to get his boots wet again as he furrows out more waterways. He figures that more than a quarter million men who have gone from western farms to defend their country will desire to return to farms where they can settle and become self-sustaining, and, because the number of farms that will be available will be limited by the water that can be carried along these canals, he is looking to his ditches.



Above: Farmer Turns Water From Ditch Into Field for Irrigation Along Salt River Project, Arizona. Below: A Pre-Cast Concrete Flume on the Klamath Development in Oregon and California. This Canal Is 4,300 Feet Long

Peter, Heather, and the Goats

By Richard Lee Strout

Heather Holds Three of the Goats

Peter and Three of the Children, on a Foraging Expedition, Picking Kale for the Goats

PETER, HEATHER, and four children comprise a middle-class English family which has seen nearly five years of war. Where they live, what they think, how they act, is of importance to the postwar world. This is their story.

Anthony (7), the youngest, has heard about bananas but not tasted them.

Elizabeth and Anne, red-cheeked 10- and 11-year-olds, know what to do in bomb shelters.

Barry (13) can tell a Spitfire from a Harvard by ear.

Peter, a Cambridge graduate, who commutes from a 17th-century Ann Hathaway cottage to a London professional job, cultivates three acres, and has an egg and milk route.

Heather, after a continental education, milks four goats twice a day, has seen kitchenware that rusts replace aluminum pans now flying as Lancasters, and is reduced to three dish towels.

♪ ♪ ♪

This is a close-knit, out-of-doors, upper middle-class English family. It has two cats, three spaniels, a bottle-fed pet kid, and ever so many ducks, hens, and rabbits. It coped with incendiaries, outlived bombs, and had its inevitable special thrill—the Hurricane that chased the wounded Dornier over its roof-tiles—the time Heather thought it would hit the goatshed. It admires Americans, hopes for the Russians, and knows what England is fighting for. If you know the family you know a good deal about the nation.

The goats happened before the war. There was no servant problem in those days and Heather returned one summer from a holiday. "Peter," she said, "I have bought a goat."

"Bought a what?" said Peter.

"Goat," repeated Heather firmly. "A goat."

"Oh," said Peter. The monosyllable tells a good deal about the family relationship.

The goat cost $6.

Now they have four pedigreed female goats and a three weeks' old orphan kid. The latter regards itself as a pet and joins the two cats and three dogs before the scullery stove that heats dish and bath water. It pretends to butt, climbs things for no good reason, is not housebroken, appears in all rooms of the house, and particularly loves the top of the dining-room table and the flowers there, which it eats. In its silly way it is as insinuating a pet as I ever met.

The dining-room table in question is in a half-timbered Elizabethan house, made of bricks and hand-hewn, pegged beams, and the whole thing rocks terrifyingly in a gale. You can stand in the dining-room fireplace and see the sky. You can pitch a tent in the living-room fireplace between the chimney seats, where they used to cure hams, but this is a recent addition, 400 years old, so it doesn't count.

English country families like to feel themselves outdoors, particularly when inside. There are rudimentary heating appliances in nearly every room of "Sussex Farm"; wood, coal, coke, kerosene and electricity are all used, and all unsuccessfully. An American frequently finds the outdoors warmer than the house. The family regards an American with mild wonder.

♪ ♪ ♪

The goats make a good place to start. By the beginning of the war there were five. There were also ducks, rabbits, chickens, dogs, cats, children. It will pay to be exact, and I will set down precisely Heather's prewar list of servants to help control this household:

A "cook-general" (working housekeeper). She did not "live in" and got, besides meals, $240 a year. She milked the goats.

A children's nurse, or Nanny. She "lived in," got $300 a year.

A housemaid. She was a part-time schoolgirl and was paid by the week: $2.50.

A gardener. Peter's small estate was then one acre. It is now three. The gardener put in two days a week (eight hours each), and got $4.

That was middle-class England before the war. You will make your own comments on the wages. The ancient house had "improvements"—running hot water from a special stove, and plumbing, upstairs and down. Peter and Heather had radios, vacuum cleaner, electric refrigerator; no washing machine. What use a washing machine when laundries gave five-day service at low cost?

Then came the war.

Today Britain is a land of coupons, controls, scarce food and no servants.

Peter and Heather flung themselves into the fray. Since 1939 they have been working harder than at any previous time in their lives. They have not had a vacation away from home since the war started. They feel they are in the war, and would have it no other way.

Peter bought two extra acres. They are intensively cultivated. Meat is essential, so besides 20 head of poultry fed largely on scraps, the small estate—or super Victory Garden—has 60 rabbits, plus aforementioned goats.

Even worse than food shortage is manpower shortage. Today even the women in Britain are subject to draft. The effect on Peter and Heather is typical.

For six months, at the worst of it last year, Heather had nobody to help tend house, goats, rabbits, and the rest, but her own competent self, and a friend who came a few hours, thrice weekly.

Today Heather has scattered reinforcements:

A part-housemaid, part-land girl, who comes four whole, two half-days, a week.

A farmhand's wife who comes six evenings a week, for two hours.

A family friend, "who gives domestic help," also helps out occasionally with the personal wash. Sheets and pillow cases still go out, but now they do not return for two or three weeks.

Heather milks and feeds the goats. She feeds and cares for the poultry. She cleans the hutches, feeds the rabbits, and also skins them. She runs the house. She looks after the children after school. She is a dynamic young mother who would rather be out of doors than in, and generally is. After supper she sews.

Peter works all day in London. But on his two-mile drive to the station in his diminutive eight-horse-power Morris, he carries eight pint bottles of goat's milk and a dozen eggs to enthusiastic clients en route. Ordinary cow's milk is rationed in England at two pints a head per week; eggs at about two a month. But goat's milk isn't rationed, so clients accept the chance to buy it. The products from even such a small establishment are carefully checked by the Government to prevent black marketing, and one of Heather's year-end jobs is to collect all ration books of clients and make elaborate reports.

Peter returns from work at 6:30 and hurls himself into his garden, where double summertime gives him light. The farm is partly mechanized in the shape of a small, gasoline-driven cultivator that is the apple of Peter's eye. The Government looks with interest on Peter. Why shouldn't it? He is winning the war. It rations his farm boots; his fertilizer; what he eats, what he wears. Gasoline for his car is rationed, so is gasoline for his cultivator. Goat's milk isn't rationed, but goat's feed is. When the Government is done rationing, it doesn't forget Peter. It takes away a third of his income.

Sussex Farm is the kind of a place where Anne could call down to her mother the other morning, "Adolfine has had kittens in my bed!"

And it is the kind of a place that has brought up the ratio of food produced,

(Continued on Page 10)

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No. 1 Movie Producer for Latin America

By Elizabeth Fagg

THERE'S A MEASURE of poetic justice in what's happening to the motion picture industry in Latin America. Largely because she's with the democracies, Mexico is walking away with movie production for the Spanish-speaking world, while Argentina, precisely because she's on the wrong side of the fence, and Spain partly for the same reason and partly because of the destructive effects of her Civil War, are losing the pre-eminence they formerly enjoyed.

During the last two years Mexico has become the film capital of Latin America. For Mexico the phenomenal development of her movie industry is an immeasurable asset. Through this powerful instrument of prestige she is adding to her already ascending influence as a leader-country in Latin America.

But it is in the hemispheric aspect that Mexican motion picture precedence is of greater significance. Since the movie is not simply a medium of entertainment, but also a primary means of propaganda and education, it is of concern to the whole continent who controls the movie industry of Latin America, and how. For the cause of the United Nations it has been highly necessary that the major producer of Spanish-language films be an anti-Fascist nation. With Mexico in this rôle, the United Nations have been able to rest assured that anti-democratic ideologies have not been sent out as propaganda for the important section of the hemisphere who speak Spanish.

Recognizing this necessity some time ago, the United States has protected, encouraged, and helped the Mexican movie industry during the past few years. The Office of the Co-ordinator of Inter-American Affairs has seen to it that Mexico has received virtually full needs of raw film stock and of material and equipment for studios, by extending priorities and credit facilities. It sent down technical people to survey, free of charge to the Mexicans, the needs of the industry. A special service studio for process and trick photography was afterward set up with experts from Hollywood for training the Mexican technicians.

Films Mundiales, S. A.

Pedro Armendarez and Dolores del Rio in Popular Mexican Film of Indian Life, "Maria Candelaria"

Marie Felix, Mexico's Highest-Paid Movie Actress, and Mario Mareno, the Mexican Charlie Chaplin, Famous All Over Latin America for His Comic Talent

Hollywood once attempted the production of Spanish-language movies for distribution in Latin America and Spain; but the product was something of a flop. They just presented a lot of actors speaking Spanish in an American movie. They failed to interpret the Latin way of life or to reflect the Latin spirit. Of course, after the war Hollywood may try again.

Until and unless this happens, however, Mexican movies will become a factor of increasing importance in Latin America. As Mexican techniques improve, Spanish-speaking populations will probably prefer, on the whole, a good movie in their own language to one in a foreign language which bears captions. No one enjoys captions; and the high percentage of Latin Americans who cannot read are not at all interested in a captioned movie.

Mexican movies, even when inferior, have the edge over the Hollywood product not only in language, but in being Latin in temperament, themes, exteriors, and actors. The success of the current "Mexico de Mis Recuerdos" (Mexico of My Memories) is an illustration. A production without special merits, it has yet broken all records of any movie shown in Mexico to date—North American or otherwise.

"Dona Barbara," adapted from the novel of the same name by the Venezuelan novelist, Romula Gallegos, and some of the Cantinflas movies have also topped Hollywood at the box office. The appeal of all these has been peculiarly attuned to Latin tastes.

With all these stimuli, the Mexican industry is booming. In investment and income one of the four or five principal industries now, it is one of the most profitable fields in Mexico, though it is not without its hazards. During the last two or three years, Mexico has sprouted a crop of new film stars, production has been markedly stepped up, studios have been expanded and foreign capital has been prowling around trying to share in Mexico's bonanza. On the consumption end, 14 new movie houses ("palaces"—most of them) have gone up in the last two years in Mexico City alone. Throughout the Republic, movie attendance has tripled in the last eight years.

The Mexican industry is only about 13 years old. But, really, most of the development has come since 1940. In 1931 only two pictures were produced in Mexico. Last year (1943) 68 full-length movies were released and this year, through the first week of May, 24 pictures have appeared.

And the Mexican movie is coming of age. Not systematically or symmetrically, it is true, for it shows every evidence of uneven and forced growth. But it is maturing. Such a movie as "Maria Candelaria," by Films Mundiales, S. A., directed by Emilio Fernandez and starring Dolores del Rio and Pedro Armendarez, is a credit to any industry. Utilizing an Indian theme and indigenous settings, it is a purely Mexican product and as such is epoch-making in Mexican film history. Other films of recent date which indicate Mexico's potential abilities include "Dona Barbara," "Santa," "Flor Sylvestre," and "Distincto Amanacer."

Contemplated construction of new studios together with expansion of the two major studios, Clasa and Azteca, will probably take care of maximum needs for Mexico. Clasa Studios can now handle about 30 pictures a year, Azteca about 32, and Stahl, a smaller studio, 6.

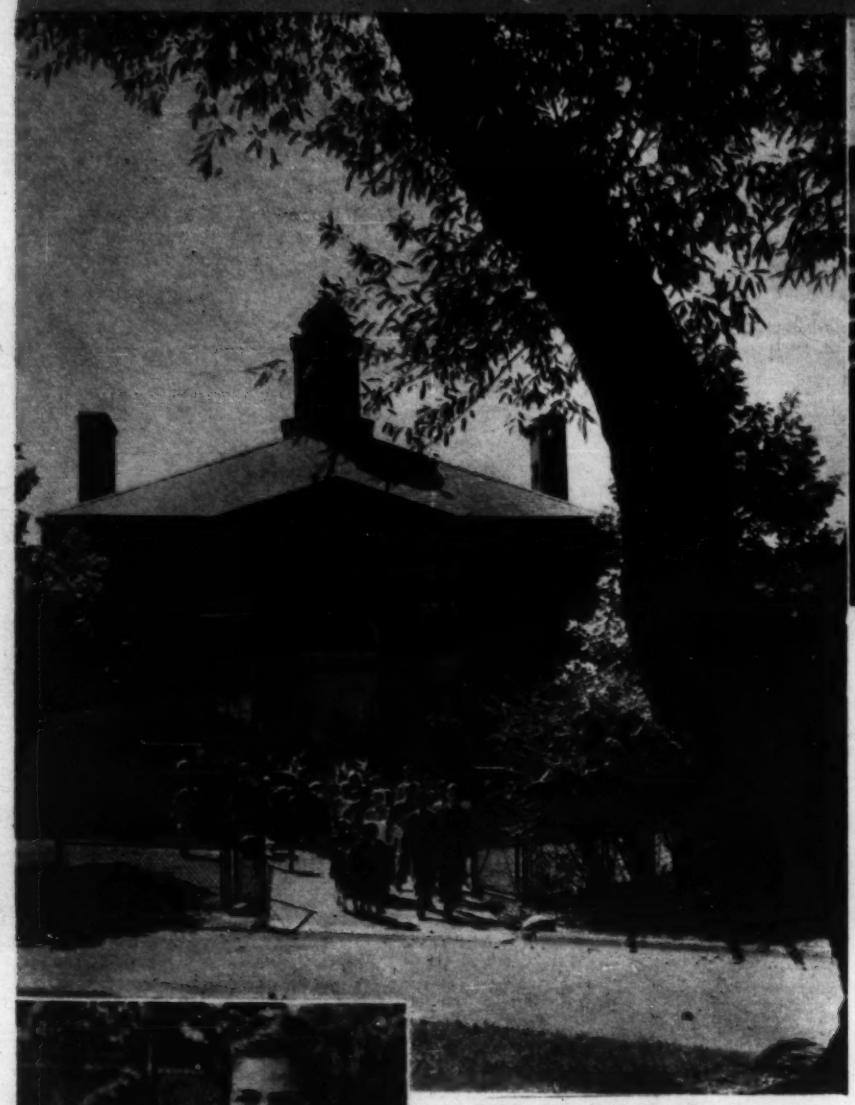
RKO holds a half interest in the newly formed Asociacion Productores de America, S. A., which is constructing large new studios to be completed in about two years. RKO's investment will be about $1,000,000. The rest is Mexican capital.

Only one United States company (RCA) had sound equipment in Mexico. So another firm (Western Electric) was encouraged to come to break the monopoly and to provide sufficient equipment.

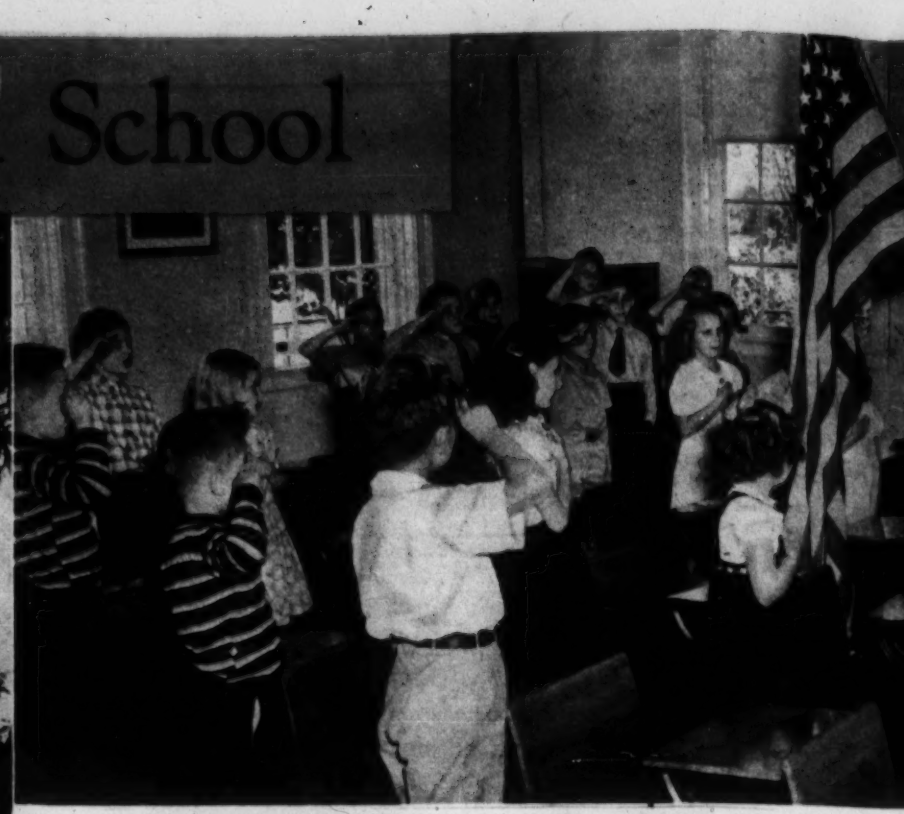
With the assistance of the Co-ordinator's Office, but as a private business venture in which 51 per cent Mexican and 49 per cent American capital shared, a company known as Servicio Cinematografico, S. A., was set up to form a service studio for trick and process photography which would make available to the entire industry what each studio owns separately in Hollywood. This is highly specialized equipment used only a few times in taking a picture. The Rockefeller Office is contributing for one year to the maintenance of four technical advisers from Hollywood brought down by the company. They are supposed to give training along with advice, so the Mexicans will be able eventually to carry on alone. The Co-ordinator's contribution is about 25 per cent of the costs. Mexicans pay for their services, but not what they would pay if the experts were not partially supported outside the company. The studio is expected to be permanent, but the technical aid will be withdrawn.

The dramatic story of Mexico's rapid ascent as No. 1 movie producer for the Spanish-speaking world is another instance of the shifting of centers of influence resulting from the war.

Globetrotters in School



Public School 29, Fort Jay, Governors Island, New York Harbor. Left: Each Child Wears an Identification Button Which Serves as a Pass



Saluting Old Glory Is a Privilege These Children Appreciate After Living Abroad

The Little Folks' Library Is a Popular Place

ONE OF THE PRIZE PLUMS in the teaching appointments of the New York City Board of Education is the annex of Public School 29, which is situated at Fort Jay, on Governors Island. There's a slight problem of commuting, but the pupils who attend the school make all that worth while. From their own pupils the teachers can learn many interesting things.

For the 100 children who attend the school are probably the most seasoned travelers in New York's entire melting pot. They are the children of Army officers and enlisted men stationed at Fort Jay, and have been accustomed from birth to Army discipline. Tientsin, Honolulu, Trinidad, and Manila are no mere dots on a map in a geography book. The mere sounds of the names mean homes, experiences, playmates, and, to some, bombs, air attacks, sputtering guns.

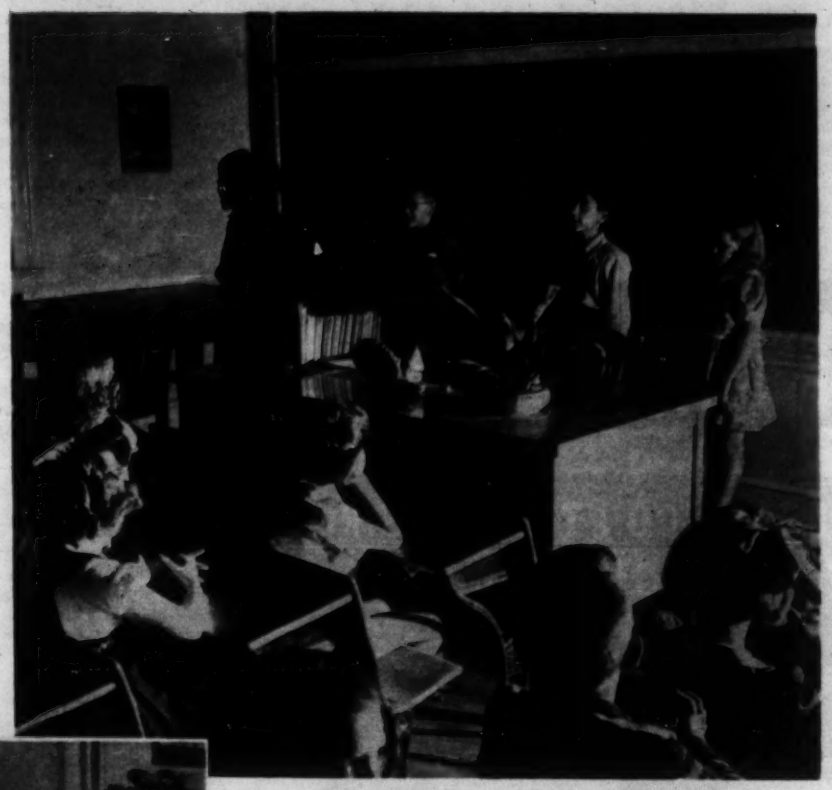
But not all the adventures of the Arabian Nights can persuade any of these youngsters that there's any other place like the United States in which to live. Margaret Bradley didn't like Trinidad because, if it wasn't hot, the rain poured in buckets. The Verbeck boys, William and Charles, disliked the Japanese children because they were teased because of their pale complexions. But they had learned enough Japanese to get around during their three and a half years in Tokyo while their father, Lieut. Col. William Verbeck, was American military attache there.

The school is a one-story brick building with four rooms, in which the 100 children attend the elementary grades. Their favorite subjects are geography and history, and in their drawing classes they display an understandable preference for war subjects. International affairs absorb all of them, and the older children have an informed, almost professional, interest in the war.

The accompanying International News Photos by Sonnee Gottlieb show these young globetrotters learning their three R's in New York Harbor, under the sheltering shadow of the Statue of Liberty.

oad and on the Fighting Fronts

Billy Sinsabaugh Draw
Himself a Jack-o'-Lantern



Four Survivors on Last Lap of "Spelling Bee"

Singing Time Interests the Younger Children

Our Hero—"George Washington, the Father of His Country"

"The Fleet's In" With Tanks and Jeeps for the Battlefront

.. Peter, Heather, and the Goats

(Continued from Page 5)

to food consumed, in Britain from one third to two thirds.

All the time I was on Sussex Farm the kid was either trying to get up on the dining-room table, or Adolfine was trying to hide her kittens in somebody's closet.

It is not so much big discomforts as an infinitude of small ones that make life hard. Peter is an air warden and takes corresponding precautions on his own blackouts. Every night every window has to be doubly covered; every morning, uncovered. Peter says this is "a sort of nightmare." He calculates that he has performed the operation, counting all windows, 83,950 times.

Heather's job is worse. Take clothing. Coupons have to be spent with Shylock shrewdness. An adult receives only 48 a year; a growing child gets 20 extra. You get the scale of things from the fact that a man's suit takes 24 coupons, a pair of shoes, 9. Stockings take 2 coupons a pair; curtain material, 2 coupons a yard. Peter hasn't bought a new suit since the war started.

At every purchase Heather has to make some such choice as this: Shall she get a dress for Anne, or extra dish towels (a coupon each) and curtain material for the house?"

Soap is precious. Heather just omits soap from dishes and uses hot water; for very greasy dishes she adds soda.

There is a sugar shortage. Children at Sussex Farm get a chocolate bar a week.

An old house, without a nail in it, needs timber for repairs. But timber is short. Peter can't buy more than $4 worth in any one month. And fine old forests in the neighborhood are being chopped down. The English landscape is changing.

Peter and Heather received a couple of lemons from an Atlantic ferry pilot a few years back. They were so precious they were saved and saved—and finally went bad.

Now a few are obtainable occasionally. Heather proudly showed four in a silver platter as a centerpiece.

Meat is rationed not by weight but by price. One gets about 25 cents worth a week and can pick any kind available. The shortage accounts for Heather's chickens and rabbits.

It is hard for Americans to disassociate such conditions from poverty. Yet Peter has a better radio-phonograph in his timbered living-room than most New Yorkers. And each of his four children (in a country that goes in for quality rather than quantity education) goes to a private school. Barry's preparatory school costs $400 a year and he will soon enter one of the famous "public schools," Aldenham, at $600 a year.

As Barry and I strolled over to the ancient village church I found he was just polishing off a course in American history, recently introduced in British schools. Incidentally, he was taking, among other things, four separate courses in Latin: prose, translation, sentence structure, and verse writing.

Take it all in all, life at Sussex Farm sounds Spartan by American standards.

Actually it is a hard life, but it has beauty and certain spiritual compensations.

The home, set in the mellow British climate, is lovely. Many Englishmen have a deep, unspoken love for out-of-doors. Running a farm is all out-of-doors. Though the Government interferes at almost every point, Peter and Heather take it as a matter of course. When I hinted to Peter that raising crops was complicated by controls, he replied, unexpectedly:

"Well, it's not bad, you know, to have the friendly interest of the Government now and then."

On the Beam . . .

Traveling Companions

Obligation always travels with privilege.—F. W. NICHOL.

Slight Difference

A profiteer is just a racketeer with a Country Club address.—RALPH W. CARNEY.

Experience Good Teacher

There is no substitute for experience except training—and no substitute for training except experience.—ARTHUR A. HOOD.

Careless Thinking

The damage wrought by careless, selfish, unorganized thinking is worse than the damage of war. —DOLBY DORR DAM.

Decorative Art Matures

There was a day . . . when decorative art was also looked down upon as good for maiden ladies who painted lampshades. Then Papa Fine Art discovered its merits and things that looked like Grannie's patchwork quilts were hung on the walls and called pictures.—HILDA VAN STOCKUM.

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The July–August HORN BOOK

Why the readers of *The Christian Science Monitor* will find the July-August issue of *The Horn Book Magazine* good reading. Here is the complete table of contents:

THE GREAT FRONTIER, editorial by Bertha Mahony.

THE NEWBERY MEDAL ACCEPTANCE, by Esther Forbes. The well-known author of *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In* relates her experiences in writing that fine book *Johnny Tremain*, awarded the Newbery Medal for the most distinguished book for young people. A fine portrait of Miss Forbes as frontispiece.

ESTHER FORBES: a biographical article about the Newbery Medal Winner, by Alice M. Jordan.

MAGAZINES FOR TENS AND TEENS. By L. Felix Ranlett, Librarian of the Bangor Public Library. Mention *The Youth's Companion* or *St. Nicholas* and you instantly provoke the remark "Oh! How I did enjoy it!" Mr. Ranlett explores the possibilities today among children's magazines.

THE THREE OWLS' NOTEBOOK. Anne Carroll Moore devotes all the space in her pages this month to *Lullaby*, a lovely Christmas story-and-picture-book adapted and translated from an old Polish legend.

THE BOOKLIST, by Alice M. Jordan. Ten pages of reviews of the worthwhile children's books published this summer.

WALKING INTO YESTERDAY, by Catherine Cate Coblentz. "And how your freedom, like the land you love, lies wide and deep." A splendid paper on the writing of historical tales for young people.

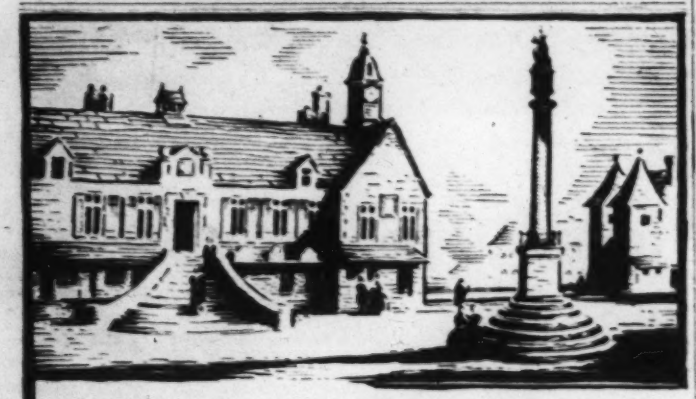
LOUIS SLOBODKIN, Winner of the Caldecott Medal for his illustrations in *Many Moons*. By Eleanor Estes. A delightful paper about this sculptor who has so felicitously entered the Book World.

THE CALDECOTT MEDAL ACCEPTANCE, by Louis Slobodkin. If not one of the above fine papers were included, the July-August *Horn Book* would still be worth many times its cost because of this single article. One of the liveliest discussions of children's books and illustrations we have ever read.

Please mention "The Christian Science Monitor" when you send 50 cents for July-August, or $1.00 for three issues including the Christmas Number.

The Horn Book

264 Boylston Street, Boston 16, Massachusetts



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Folk Talk and Tune in Print

A Treasury of American Folklore, the Stories, Legends, Tall Tales, Traditions, Ballads and Songs of the American People, edited by B. A. Botkin, foreword by Carl Sandburg. New York: Crown Publishers. $3.

SWAPPING STORIES over the cracker-barrel, telling tall tales after a fishing trip, and trying out a brand new expression on the next fellow one meets are all so typical of the American character that finding the product collected and dignified under the name of folklore would surprise and probably amuse most of its tellers and speakers.

Folklore, says Mr. Botkin in the introduction to this omnibus, "is the scholar's word for something as simple and natural as singing songs and spinning yarns among the folk who know the nature and the meaning but not the name—and certainly not the scholarship—of folklore." It is most alive, he points out, when out of print. In its purest form it is associated with the "grapevine" and the bookless world. It is "the stuff that travels and the stuff that sticks."

More than 900 pages are here packed with yarns. Taken all at once (a procedure not recommended) the impact is overwhelming. "An encyclopedia of folklore" Carl Sandburg calls it in his preface, adding that "an encyclopedia is where you get up into boxcar numbers."

Mr. Botkin, as Fellow in Folklore and Assistant in Charge of the Archive of American Folksong in the Library of Congress, as well as President of the American Folklore Society, was well equipped for his task. By its nature a hodgepodge, the collection is yet thrown into manageable sections, each with an introduction.

Thus we have among the Heroes and Boasters of Part One, such sections as "Backwoods Boasters," including Davy Crockett material; "Killers," including Billy the Kid, Jesse James, and Wild Bill; "Free Lances," in which Buffalo Bill accounts may be found; "Miracle Men," presenting Paul Bunyan and John Henry of the steam shovel; and a "Patron Saints" section, in which the fabulous story of the boy Washington chopping down the cherry tree, three Honest Abe tales, and the career of Johnny Appleseed are recorded.

Part Two includes a great deal of "tall talk" of the early West and a section of "local cracks and slams." Yarns and tall tales, humorous anecdotes, animal tales and nursery stories, witch and ghost tales, play rhymes, singing games, and a generous section of ballads and songs, with the music for each, are among other offerings of this volume, which in all contains more than 500 stories and 100 songs.

There is little that is merely historical in this collection. It is alive, and in its influence very much in the present. While most of us may not have spun Paul Bunyan yarns, nor heard "I'm a poor, lonesome cowboy," except on the radio, we have probably all "counted out" with some version of

> One to begin,
> Two to show,
> Three to make ready,
> And four to go;

played "Bean porridge hot," an early American rendering of an old English rhyme game, or skipped rope to "One, two, buckle my shoe, three, four, shut the door," without realizing we were speaking folklore.

So, having discovered this, we may be less surprised than gratified to find in this illustrious folk company those comparative newcomers of our own time, Popeye of the spinach song, and Donald Duck. Obviously both are "the stuff that travels and the stuff that sticks."

The general impression one gains is the sheer lustiness of Americana. Cowboys, "bad men," lumberjacks, and big Negro laborers rollick through its pages. Many of the stories are elemental in appeal; the jokes are practical jokes, the fun is gross exaggeration, the language is colloquial, dialectical, and even rough.

Here is tremendous physical vitality and an urgent materialism; but here, too, is the deep heartiness, kindliness, and genuine interest in people for which Americans are known today the world over.

M. J. T.

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The World of the Arabs

The World of the Arabs, by Edward J. Byng. Boston: Little, Brown. $3.50.

OF ALL THE MAJOR DIVISIONS of mankind, the Arab is probably the least understood in the Western World. Perhaps Hollywood is to blame, with its romanticized pictures of handsome sheikhs, mysterious adventures in Arabian Nights settings and all the other familiar but impossible props of the script writers.

A very good start in bettering one's acquaintanceship with these people can be made by reading Edward J. Byng's "The World of the Arabs." Although it isn't always possible to share the author's apparently undiluted enthusiasm for the Arabs and the Turks, he goes a long way toward correcting many of the false ideas which are commonly held in the West.

One of the most widely held illusions regarding Islam is that the Moslem is fanatical and intolerant in religious matters. Dr. Byng argues—and anyone who has been in the Middle East and studied its history will be inclined to agree—that except in such isolated regions as Arabia, the Moslem has shown himself noticeably less intolerant than either the Christian or the Jew.

Not everybody will share Dr. Byng's apparent belief that the Arab has great spiritual resources which the West badly needs. During an 18-month stay in Arab-speaking countries from Algeria to Syria this reviewer saw little evidence of any such deep spirituality.

The book is also somewhat of a grab-bag of facts. The world of the Arabs obviously is too big a subject to be treated fully or even adequately in 308 pages, so the author has apparently picked out those facts which he thinks will be of most interest to his readers. Nor is he often wrong.

Born in Hungary and a graduate of Oxford, Dr. Byng has been a newspaper correspondent, Boy Scout leader, and lecturer throughout the Middle East. No one could question his fitness to write on his subject.

J. G. H.

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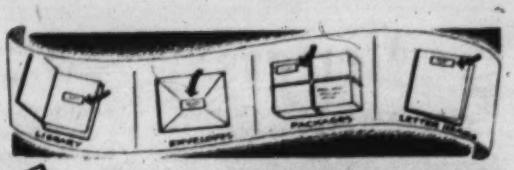

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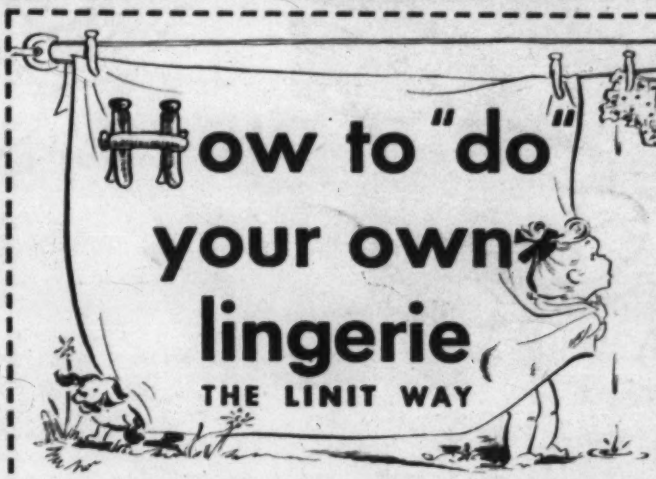

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Letters: "Let's Give Up Ghost Writing"

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

I, for one, was really shocked by the article about "Ghost Writing." I had heard the term, especially when some people used to say that Robert Sherwood helped the President with his speeches, but I had no idea that it was a real business and even a common practice among public speakers and writers. It seems thoroughly dishonest to me, and I agree with Miss Schloss in her opinions about it. Surely if it is exposed by reputable publications and public condemnation follows, it can at least be lessened, though, of course, laws could hardly stop it. It seems to me like bootlegging and the black market.

Sincerely yours,
LENA M. STEVENS
86 Mt. Vernon Street, Boston.

* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

This practice of deception on the public, a practice run on the basis of legitimate business, is not American.

I would far rather vote for a candidate who cannot express himself and is honest enough to say so than for one who eloquently reads as his own the ghost-written speech of another.

CLARA BELLE MITCHELL
Dayton, Ohio.

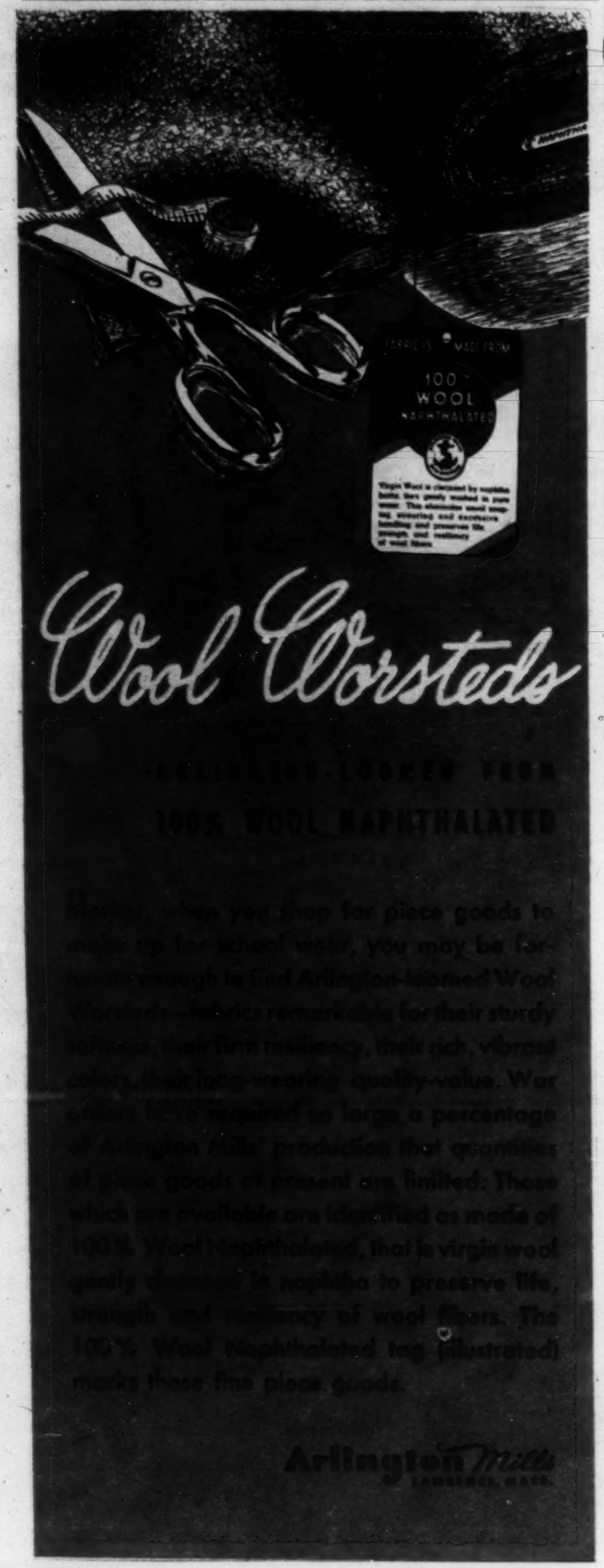
* * *

The Christian Science Monitor,
Weekly Magazine Section:

Congratulations to you and Miss Schloss for her desperately needed article, "Let's Give Up Ghost Writing," in the July 8 issue of the Magazine. Having been guilty of the offense of ghost-writing on occasion, and deploring the practice, I am especially grateful that someone has at last come forth and denounced it.

Sincerely yours,
AMY LEE
Larchmont, N. Y.

"Don't You Know There's a Law Against Impersonating an Officer?"



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Editor's Desk

RICHARD LEE STROUT, whose article on "Peter, Heather, and the Goats" appears in this issue, is, in the traveling sense of the word, a "man of the world." He is in Normandy today, England tomorrow, America the next day. He dropped into my office in Boston before he left for the Democratic National Convention in Chicago and said: "I was in Bobby Burns's cottage in Ayr just a week ago today." I like the familiarity. But come to think of it, why "Bobby"? I never hear people refer to Shakespeare as "Willie," or Bunyan as "Johnny" or Carlyle as "Tommy." I suppose it's a compliment to the Scottish bard that people everywhere accept him as a member of the family. He wanted that. Indeed, he foresaw it.

For a' that, an' a' that,
It's comin' yet for a' that,
That man to man the world o'er
Shall brithers be for a' that.

♪ ♪ ♪

There is an unbelievable charm about Southern England, even in wartime. DICK STROUT caught a glimpse of this when he visited Peter, who, incidentally, is Peter Lyne, a member of the staff of the European Bureau and whose voice is frequently heard on the Monitor radiocasts from London.

♪ ♪ ♪

We live in a complex world. When you own a car, for instance, you've got to know your amendments. Under Amendment 75 to Ration Order 1A it is no longer necessary to have your tires inspected. But under Amendment 119 to Ration Order 5C you must present a tire inspection record if you are to apply for a supplemental gas ration. This may sound complicated. It really isn't, especially if you do as I do—just leave the car in the garage.

WALTER LUCAS is in Algiers. It is a particularly useful spot when you want to write on what is going on behind the German lines in France. There are ample sources of information. But wisdom cautions against disclosing them. The article we print was wirelessed to us, so that the contents might be made as up to date as possible.

♪ ♪ ♪

It was news to me that Mexico had become the film capital of Latin America. But we have the word of ELIZABETH FAGG for it. She has made a careful study of the situation firsthand. W. W. C.

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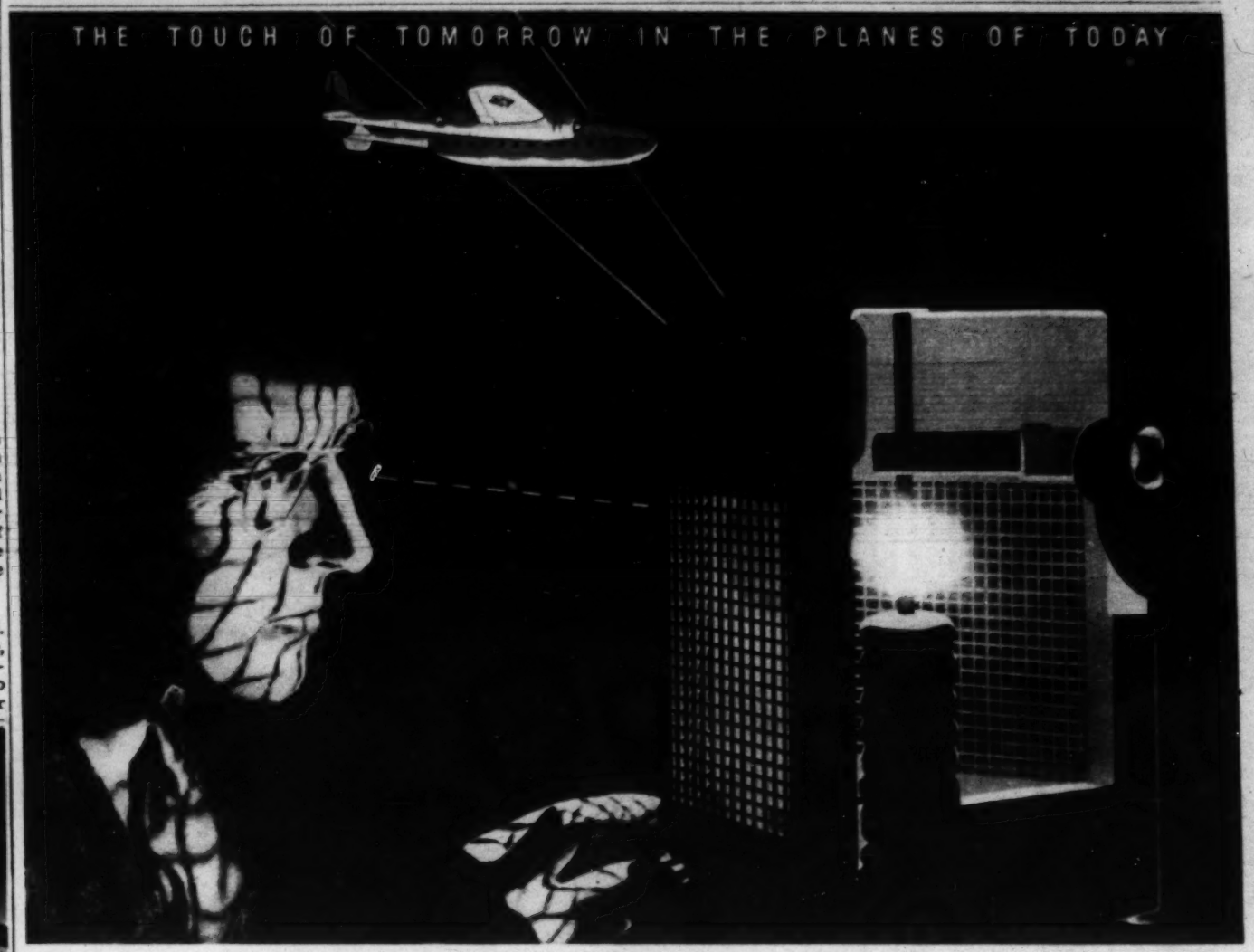

Vigil in the Age of Flight

Scientists in aviation's research laboratories never take their eyes off the future.

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